B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 175. BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1229.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th July	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination
25th July	VITA ..	Busreh via K'chi 9 a. m.
30 ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'ch & P. Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A. Ito	5339	21st July	31st July,
* Awa Maru,	T. Kurita	6028	31st July,	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru,	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug,	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug,	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities and Gold.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% p. a.

A Branch of this Bank will be opened at Kothari Building, Tambakata, Pydoni—Mandvi, on 31st July 1924.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M, A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,535,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING. COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11. Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO DALAL & CO.,
Manager Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?
Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE 12—, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district, head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MANAGER for Cotton Dept., by Export Office, only those well versed in Cotton export need apply. Apply stating experience and salary required. Apply Box No. 399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10838

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR to be in charge of Municipal Female Dispensary, Mirpurkhas, Sind. Pay Rs. 100-10/2-150 plus Rs. 15 house rent. Applications must reach the undersigned before 20th August, 1924. Knowledge of Hindi or Urdu essential. (Sd.) PARTABRAI, President Mirpurkhac Municipality. Mirpurkhas (Sind) 18th July 1924.
A 20254

WANTED.—GRADUATES IN ARTS or SCIENCE for appointment as TEACHERS at the King George High Sahool. Mudhol. Candidates wishing to apply should send in their applications to the undersigned with the following particulars:—(1) Caste, (2) Age, (3) Qualifications, (4) When graduated. (5) Optional Subjects and Second Language. (6) Whether worked as Teacher before this, if so where and how long, (7) Pay expected. (8) Whether applicant knows Marathi.—G. R. KALYANPURKAR, Diwan, Mudhol State. Mudhol, 19th July 1924.
A 20235

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR of Noby House, No. 165, Cavel Street very useful for clubs residences or hotels. Apply HARJIVAN VALJI, Champagulli, Moolji Jetha Market.
C R10842

TO LET—Next to the Palace of the Maharaja of Gwalior, MARY LODGE, Hornby-Vellard, Worli, 5 storeys, 4 rooms, kitchen, garages, servants' quarters. Apply N.N. BHARUCHA. Meheru Manor, Hughes Road. Phone 40293.
C R10813

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post Office at very favourable terms, enquire or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10847

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Business men. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T F

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

HANDKERCHIEFS, pure silk superior Rs. 9 per dozen, inferior Rs. 8 per dozen, Cotton Charkhana having red or blue lines Rs. 3-8 per dozen, superior Rs. 3-12 per dozen, intermediate Rs. 3 per dozen, inferior Rs. 2-12 per dozen. Apply to HABIB SETH, Ludhianah (India).
T R10820

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A second-hand five seater TOURING CAR, American make MONITOR, Bosch Magneto with complete accessories, new tyres and tubes carefully driven. Trial will be given on appointment. Reasonable offer will be considered. Apply Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MFG. COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1924.
2nd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for reelection.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1924-25 and to fix their remuneration.
4th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

N. B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th July to SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1924, both days inclusive.
C20251

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

VACANCY FOR CATERING SUPERINTENDENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Catering Superintendent now vacant. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of European and Indian catering arrangements. The duties consist of inspection and supervision of all catering arrangements in trains and at stations. Salary according to qualifications, with future prospects. Apply to—

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
B. B. and C. I. Ry.,
Bombay.
C20252

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1924.
M. A. DAVAR,
for Self and Co-Liquidators.
20244

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST annual ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1924, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2nd—To declare a dividend.
3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To elect Mr. Annasaheb Narayandas Thackersey as an additional Director, who retires from the Board under clause 86 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
5th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July, 1924, to the 16th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Monday, the 28th July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of Address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.
C20250

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1924, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1924-25 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1924.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 28th July 1924 to SATURDAY, 16th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1924 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Monday, the 28th July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of Address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this, so that the Dividend warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

The Shareholders at AHMEDABAD are advised to receive payments of their dividend FROM MR. MOTILAL GOVINDLAL KASONDAS, residing at Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.
C20259

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay, salary Rs. 500-50-800 per mensem, plus Rs. 200 p.m., motor allowance. Intending candidates should apply to the Chairman, Schools Committee at the undermentioned address, stating their age, Nationality, religion, University and other qualifications and experience, if any, in the Education line, specially the Primary Branch. Applications should be sent so as to reach the undersigned by the 5th August, 1924.

V.J. PATEL,
Chairman, Schools Committee
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Building Fort,
Bombay (1).
C20213

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 2nd, 9th, 14th, 16th, 23rd and 30th August; 2nd 6th, 9th 13th, 20th, 24th and 27th September, 4th, 7th and 11th October, 1924 for Poona Races.

Three special trains will run on each of the dates mentioned, i.e. one for first, another for second and a third for third class passengers.

For full particulars, see poster notice at stations on this Railway or apply to the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

I. W. STOKES.
Ag: Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 21st July, 1924.
C20224

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of two cesspool cleaning tanks suitable for fixing to two Leyland motor chassis will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. MAUGHAN.
Executive Engineer.
C20252

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of uniforms to the forest staff of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1925. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Sealed tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 2nd August, 1924, and will be opened at noon on the 4th August, by:

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Offices,
Poona. 12th July, 1924. 20147

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VIJAY SEN PARBHUDAS BHANSALI of Bandra, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to my client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by inheritance bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at his office, opposite the Parsi Fire Temple, No. 155 Hill Road, Bandra, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 98 square yards together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, fronting the Bazar Road on the South side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, the said dwelling house being assessed in the Books of the Bandra Municipality under No. 424, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Moti Muhamad Gangji and partly by the property of P. Gabriel D'Almeida, on or towards the East by a private lane, on or towards the South by the Bazaar Road and on or towards the West by a private lane and further by the property next hereinunder mentioned. This piece and house bear City Survey No. 497.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and five square yards or thereabouts and assessed in the Books of the Bandra Municipality under No. 436, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed in the Books of the said Municipality under No. 425/795, situate at Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kanji Khoja, on or towards the East by a private lane and the property hereinabove "Firstly" mentioned, on or towards the South by the Bazaar Road and on or towards the West by the property of Thakore Barber. This piece and house bear City Survey No. 500.

Dated, this 25th day of July, 1924.

PAUL A. DESOUZA, M.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court,
Purchaser's Pleader.
CR 10862

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMRATLAL BHANJI, of Bombay, Ghogari Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

LAXMIBAI, widow of Bhanji Vithaldas, mother of the deceased and BHAGIRATHIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Amratlal Bhanji, both of Bombay, Ghogari Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, both residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of June, 1924.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C20257

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, SCHOOL SLATES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new harness, etc.

By the order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. D. N. Salvay:—

Dining table, chairs, chest of drawers, drawing room suite in 5 pieces, teapoys, drawing room cabinet, dressing table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, double bedsteads, ward robe, blackwood carved table, marble statue and pillars, brass trays, clock, vazes, sewing machine etc.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein of Bhajipala Street:—

100 cases of school slates.

SALE AT 10 A.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household seasonwood furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, rich crokery and glassware, best platedware etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th July, 1924 at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at No. 7, Altamont Road, opp. Khambata House, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by the above mentioned well-known makers, also very richly carved blackwood furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware round dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery, stands marble top centre tables, wardrobes, rich carpets, folding velvet lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy drawing room cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door, book cases, sweet toned sympathetic sq. piano, (by Messrs. Rose and Co.,) mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. H.C. Harris.
Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1924.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.

Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 25TH JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morvi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand, file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

Precious jewellery of diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby comprising, necklace, bracelets, ear-rings, booty, pearl bangles, toranhar, pearl mala, collar, etc.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 63—of 1924 (Sodeman vs. Khatubai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No 120, Apollo Street.

Gold ornaments, Gold Bangles, Kalli Buttons, Vedhlas, Nath, salis, Dhabooka, Ransli, rings, etc. Silver ornaments, Todas, Athasias, Rambis, necklace, Bangles, Vara etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Manibai, widow of Mulji Dharamsey and mother and natural guardian of her minor son Karsondas Mulji the Assignee (of an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage and further charge, dated 24th July, 1923, and made between Dewji Dharsey the mortgagee of the 1st part, the said Kondiram Damodhar Dhavle the mortgagor of the 2nd part and Raghowji Purshotam and Goculdas Damodar the Assignors of the 3rd part) and also the Assignee of an Indenture of Transfer of the 2nd mortgage, dated 11th August, 1922 and made between Esmailji Abdulali, the mortgagee of the 1st part the said Kondiram Damodhar Dhavle, the mortgagor of the 2nd part and the said Raghowji Purshotam and Goculdas Damodar the Assignors of the 3rd part and the Assignee of the 2nd and 3rd further charge, dated 11th August, 1922 and 24th July, 1923, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Assignors of the 2nd part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on Friday the 8th August next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel or ground situate and being on the West side of Kalbadevi Road, containing by admeasurement 875 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house chawls, sheds, stables and building erected on the said land and ground known as "Dariya Mahal" registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2442 and 2447, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 69, New Survey Nos. 1/496, 2/496 and registered in the Municipal records under C. Ward No. 4141, Street No. 1-F.C Ward Nos. 414 and 4143, Street No. 11 and Ward No. 5806, Street Nos. 344—346 and "C" ward No. 5897, Street No. 352 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1693 and bounded on the East by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the property of Pranjiwandas Manordas and Jiva Hemraj, on the West by a passage called the "Khanderao Lane" and by the property of Antonio M. Saighy and on the South by the property of Marwadi Shivnarayen Nemani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3545 of 1919 (Mahomed Ebrahim vs. Mahomed Oomer and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Cathedral of N. S. De Esperance, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahomed Husein Kambekar Street, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 226 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land hereditaments and premises mortgaged and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 987 and Street No. 26-32 and forming part of the Survey No. 1171, Mandvi Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the estate of Haji Dawood Bawla together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying at Mahomed Husein Kambekar Street, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts being the remaining portion of the lands, hereditaments and premises mortgaged and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 34-36 and which said land and hereditaments and premises firstly and secondly described together are bounded on the East by the said Mahomed Husein Kambekar Street on the West by a sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Noor Mahomed Allarakhia and on the South by the house of Haji Hassam Haji Abdulla and forms part of the New Survey Nos. 1321-1322 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 1172 of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BOLTS AND NUTS, BALLY'S SHOES, CANVAS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of party concerned:—

57 cases Iron Bolts and Nuts.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Carimbhoy Dawoodji, Yosoof Building, opposite G. T. Hospital Bombay:—

1 case 127 pairs Bally's Shoes.

On account of Insurance Office concerned:—

1 case 56 pieces Brown and Black Linen Canvas, 2,682½ yards (24 inches).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landau.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 pair of Rangoon pony in saddle and harness.
1 Scripps Booth motor car, 4 cylinders, 2 seater, 10-12 h.-p., in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th July, 1924.

GRAND AUCTION

Under the instructions from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, Allahabad, Khan Bahadur Haji M.A. Baqi Khan and M.A. Qaium Khan, Government Auctioneers, Allahabad will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 31st July, 1924, at 8 a.m. sharp:—At Allahabad Fort—Aluminium, Brass, Copper, Gunmetal, Planket cuttings, Dosuti, Tents, Iron, Lamps, Web, Saddles, Leather, Watches common and wrist, both serviceable and repairable being surplus ordnance stores, electric Motor hoist, and machinery and lot of other serviceable and unserviceable stores.

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AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

94, Main Street Camp, Poona.
71, Frere Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

Gunmetal scrap, Iron cast scrap, Brass scrap, Lead scrap, Copper scrap, Horse ambulance, Copper cooking pots, Tubs washing 8 galls, Forks carving, Scales ration etc. etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Ordnance Officer I/c Ordnance Depot, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th, July 1924, at 11 a. m. at Ordnance Depot (Kala Killa) behind Town Hall, Bombay.

Full amount will have to be paid by purchaser at the time the lot is knocked to his name and remove the lot as soon as sale is over.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.

Bombay, 15th July, 1924.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

AUCTIONEERS—POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT KOREGAON ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamhussein Ahmedally, the Receiver of the estate of late Mr. Hassanalli Abdulalli appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 (Amtuz Zarabai v/s Sheritaboo widow and others) Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., of Poona, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th July, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant leasehold land, admeasuring 6850 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 19, on the Koregaon Road Area, Situate in the Survey limits of the village of Munjeri in the Taluka Poona and District Poona, bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 31, on or towards the West by a Road, on or towards the North by Plots Nos. 20 and 25 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. MFEWANJI-KOLA and Co., Solicitors of the Receiver at their office, Situate at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., East Street Poona.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23469.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the Entire stock-in-trade of the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., will be continued TO-DAY at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FANCY FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the ground floor of Hattia Building, opposite Messrs. John Roberts and next to Sir J. J. School, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned the undermentioned furniture, Typewriters, Safes, etc., comprising:—

Office tables, chairs, revolving top tables, revolving chairs, show cases, glassdoor almyrahs, panel door office cupboards, partitions, file cabinets, typewriting tables, typewriters, Godrej Safe and sofas of other makers, drawing rooms suits, gown stand, dressing tables with mirrors and hat stands, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASOKA PICTURES
PRESENT



Ask Your Friend!

If he did Visit a Cinema this Week—especially

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Ask him again whether it is worth going to see

'Prithvi Vallabh'

Advertisements are more often deceptive than otherwise—but YOUR FRIEND'S judgment is worth your coin! Come over to-night—but ASK YOUR FRIEND FIRST!

Time and prices as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA TO-NIGHT.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The Finest Theatre in the East.

BETTY COMPSON
IN
WOMAN TO WOMAN

AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC STORY OF A MOTHERS SACRIFICE FOR THE SAKE OF HER CHILD.

IN 7 REELS.

FELIX GETS REVENGE
PATHE GAZETTE

Time
6, 8, & 10 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ADVANCE BOOKING AT THE
Theatre between 10-15 & 1. p.m.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL DRAMA
"THE ACQUITTAL"
featuring
NORMAN KERRY
BARBARA BEDFORD.
MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN BOMBAY
will find this Drama very interesting—they will learn something new!
The Programme includes the International News
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
COMMENCING—TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
"WHITE TIGER"
featuring
PRISCILLA DEAN

THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES IS MORE DEADLY THAN THE MALE!

Men pride themselves on their superiority over women
But—
Do men supply the greatest and craftiest criminals?
Are women more dangerous when cornered than men?
Are women more relentless, more ruthless than men when they have the advantage?
Is it easier to detect a man criminal than a woman?
Is it easier for a woman criminal to break into society circles than a man?

SEE
PRISCILLA DEAN
supported by a great cast including
WALLACE BEERY, MATT MOORE,
and RAY GRIFFITH
in
"WHITE TIGER"
COMMENCING TO-MORROW—SATURDAY
at the
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
in
"The Nine O'clock Revue"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"MARRY THE POOR GIRL"

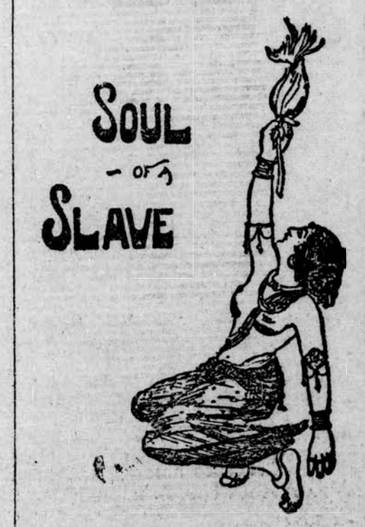
EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
'THE WOMAN GOD CHANGED'
Featuring SEENA OWEN.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
'THE DANCER OF THE NILE'
with CARMEL MYERS.

IMPERIAL
Presents
To-Night and during this week
GUL BAKAVLI
Produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY,
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS
on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

At Special Public Request
To-Night for the Last Time!
Maharashtra's
"SINHA GAD"
The Unique Indian Film that has become a House-hold Word in Every Family.
Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
NOVELTY CINEMA
From To-Morrow
SEE
The Bewitching Picture.



KHADI IN BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is many a Congressman who frequently talks of Khadi as the only symbol of Swaraj in India but in the field of action practically does absolutely nothing. Of these people, some are opportunists and some are "Bahaba"—seekers, the day was, when such men rent the sky with their loud veneration about the glory of charka and some even went a step further to declare it as the cannon of independence—"azadi-paneko tope"—but lo and behold! Where are they to-day? Some have entered the once forsaken and cursed councils, while others are hoarding money in the law courts and feeling no shame to decry charka and khadi—to-day. But the real man is he who speaks less but does much. Such is our Dr. Roy. Old though he is, he has a young heart of a silent worker. The largest amount of pure khadi which Bengal may boast of to-day is being produced from the Bengal Relief Committee. At this age of nearly sixty when human tendency is to lead a life of recreation after such a tremendous career of work as that of Dr. Roy, he is moving to and fro as if with the zeal of an angel to propagate khadi among the masses as well as the classes. In his multifarious duties he found a worthy lieutenant in Sj. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Superintendent of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, who stands to be the main pillar upon which the building of such a huge organisation as that of the Bengal Relief Committee has been erected. Many-sided qualities of his head and heart cannot be over-estimated. Sjts. Suriya Narayan Sen and Tronakyanath Bose have indeed added much strength to the committee by offering themselves in the service of man and God. Unassuming behaviour of the former has tied not only the workers but even the common folks with the silvery chord of parental affection while the marvellous organising capacity of the latter has done so much as to produce pure khadi worth about Rs. 500 a day. It will be doing indeed injustice if no mention is made about the untiring activity of the ordinary workers. Paying no heed to the scorching heat of the summer sun and torrential rain of the rainy season, these selfless workers go out in the morning with three or four bags of cotton weighing about 5 to 10 seers and come back with those bags re-filled with yarns instead. Their Herculian labour astounds even the tenants who are believed to be the most hard working people.

Besides the charka centres several weaving centres have been opened where khadi is being daily produced, giving health and wealth to the once-dying-weaving-race. How great a service khadi, the dear baby of Acharya Roy, is rendering to the people cannot be over-estimated. Though the dates of collection of yarns are pre-settled, many of the spinners, dressed in rags, daily come to the centres before the fixed dates with yarns in their hands ask for money instead pleading that they had no meals for a day or two. Even the hardest of hearts cannot fail to be melted at the sight. It is therefore no wonder if Mahatma, the friend of the poor, puts so much stress upon khadi. The Rishi-lievers in the truth, that khadi, the only panacea for all diseases of our beloved mother India, may come and see things with their own eyes. It alone, can solve the economic problem of the day. Every spinner, mainly the women folk, besides their household duties earn to-day As. 8 to Rs. 1-8 annas a week per charka. The committee give them 3 pies per tola of thread turned out, under 15 counts.

We do not know when our arm-chair politicians, who sitting under electric fans and lights talk of patriotism, will appreciate the simple truth and do the needful. Many of the eminent Congressmen are crying aloud to go back to the villages and commence work there but we simply ask them to dress themselves and their dependents in pure khadi. An ounce of work will do much more than tons of long talks. We end to give further details of relief-works going on at present in North Bengal.—Yours, etc.,

PROVASH CHANDRA LAHIRI.
Officer-in-charge.
Khamargaon Khadi Centre.
(Rajshahi)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 24.

Chanda, Bremer, Calcutta.
Irmi, Murich, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances Yesterday:—

Reichenfels, Stefens, Hamburg.
Vita, Grant, Persian Gulf.
Goalpara, Levy, Persian Gulf.
Modasa, Gilchrist, Antwerp.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 3,941 tons, Captain F. Bremer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Reichenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,919 tons, Captain Stefens, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vita, 1,955 tons Captain W. E Grant, will sail to-day from harbour for Buscreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Goalpara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, 3,216 tons, Captain H. E S. Levy, will sail to-day from harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

S. S. Modasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Modasa, 5,566 tons, Captain J. W. Gilchrist, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(THURSDAY, July 24.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Caledonia, 3430 Aden 26/7 M M & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co
8 Modasa, 5,566, U K, 25/7, M M and Co.
10 Dalgoma 3571 Durban 23/7 M M & Co.
11 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/8 L Triestino.
12 Hindoo, 3186, K'chi, 27/7, J F and Co.
13 Silverash, 4315, Antwerp, 31/7, Graham and Co.
15 D P Benoit, 4972 Mars 23/7 Graham & Co
16 Rymeric, 3178, U S A, N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Kidderpore 3263, N F, N F, M M & Co.
2 Crostafels, 3078, Cal, 31/7, L Edwards Ltd.
3 Barjora, 1,908, P Gulf, 30/7, M M and Co
6 Reichenfels 2936, Karachi 25/7, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Kandekere, 3650, Cal, 27/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
12 and 13 Goalpara, 3216, Karachi, 24/7, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A F Artelli, 3781, K'chi, 31/7, L Triestino.
B City of Karachi, 3571, N.F., 31/7, K N and Co.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta 29/7, T M & Co
D & E Sumatra Maru, 4272 Kobe, 27-7-24 O S Kaisha.
F Calcutta Maru, 3188, K'chi, 31/7, N Y Kaisha.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.
M Gharinda, 3212, NF, NF, M M & Co.
N Cl Murray, 3678, NF, NF, J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Mandla due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Cairo due about 25th July Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 12th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 4th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macgillway (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed). Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Finlay Co.
Morocco (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wardenfels due about 2nd August, Agent L Edward, Ltd.
Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent L Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Rena due about 9th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Simla due about 9th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Trieste due about 6th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.
Asia due about 3rt August, Agent M Italiana.
Anfora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent F D Sassoon and Co.
Samuelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent F D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent F D Sassoon & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
The Lam due about 25th July, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 5th August, Agent V Bros.
City of Madrid due about 11th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 26th July, Agent O S Kaisha.
Amur Maru due about 10th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Marioka Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 9th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 24.

S. S. Tarantia, for Liverpool:—4 bales Wool Raw, Latham Abercrombie and Co. 120 bales cotton raw Lyon Lord and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—122½ cwts Union seed, E Virjee and Co, 60 cwts Dry Rose flowers, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. Reichenfels for Hamburg:—3 bales Old Gunny cutting, S Yosef and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Tymeric for New York:—1999 cwts Myrabellams, B Damjee and Co.

S. S. Filippi Artelli for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Laugley and Co.

S. S. Silverash for Antwerp:—3150 tons Manganese Ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S. S. Hindoo for Hull:—2300 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Docteur Pierre Benoit for Genoa:—500 tons Old Iron Scrap, K M Natboo.

For Antwerp:—50 bales Hemp, D M Doongaji.

S. S. Scindia for Liverpool:—4004 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 1001 cwts Myrabollams, B Damjee and Co.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, Anant and Co.

S. S. Calcutta Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 300 bales cotton raw, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Toyo M Kaisha Ltd 84½ cwts Sandalwood Dust, S Nowroji and Co.

S. S. Sumatra Maru for Hongkong:—521 cwts Sandalwood Billets, S Nowroji and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 24.

S. S. Gharinda, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co from Rangoon:—25,358 bags Rice, 502 bags Piglead, 60 tins Sauce, 200 cases cutch, 23 cases Provisions, 257 piece Teak Planks, 572 bundles Teak Scantlings, 329 bags cotton seed, 100 bags beans (White), 397 casks Lubricating Oil, 200 cases Burmoline Grease, 5,505 cases candles.

From Moulmein:—11,177 Teak Poste and Planks, 96 Posts, 147 pieces Junglewood Planks, 1,920 bundles Junglewood Battens, 165 bundles Teak baling Sticks, 685 pieces Teak Boards, 165 Squares, 743 Square Ends, 884 Teak Squares, 182,628 Teak Scantlings, 25,778 bundles Teak Scantlings, 6,269 bags rice.

S. S. Docteur Pierre Benoit, Agents W and A Graham and Co from Colombo:—6 casks Tallow, 25 baskets Plantains, 23 cases Rubber Tubes, 393 bales Rubber Tyres.

S. S. Dogra, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd from Samarang:—9,137 bags sugar.

From Cheriban:—6,042 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—14,851 bags sugar.

From Java:—23 packages sugar.

S. S. Sumatra Maru, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha from Tokyo:—52 cases Rubber Toys, 70 cases Rubber Balls, 30 cases Tooth Powder, 62 bales sotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—109 cases silk yarn, 9 cases Pongon silk.

From Nagoya:—505 bales Grey Shirting, 204 bales cotton yarn, 351 cases Porcelain.

From Osaka:—20 cases Striped sheeks, 7 cases celluloid goods, 16 cases celluloid ware, 60 cases celluloid bangles, 120 bales cotton sheeting, 988 bales cotton yarn, 165 cases cotton yarn, 96 cases Mercerised yarn, 32 cases cotton shirting, 720 bales cotton shirting, 22 cases striped drill, 25 cases cotton drill, 50 bales cotton drill, 15 bales cotton red T Cloth, 41 bales Paper, 74 cases cotton hosiery, 47 cases Enamelled ware, 93 cases Tin ware, 70 cases Brass circles, 25 cases Glass beads, 26 cases Rubber goods, 41 cases Asbestos packing, 21 cases Antimony, 93 cases Porcelainware, 84 cases Toys, 95 cases Refined Camphor, 10 cases Sewing Thread, 50 cases Non-poisonous matches, 23 cases Glass ware, 168 pieces Logs, 10 cases Antimony wire, 25 bales Mattings.

From Moji:—25 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—34 cases cotton socks, 590 cases Fire crackers, 768 packages crackers, 51 packages sugar candy, 400 bags sugar candy, 26 bales raw silk, 29 cases raw silk, 26 cases Munsell, 50 cases dry preserves, 50 bundles aniseed, 50 bundles galangal, 23 cases China Root, 7 cases Cassia oil, 50 bales canes, 225 cases cassia, 525 bundles cassia, 36 rolls mattings, 2,240 bags sago flour, 100 bags Damar Batu, 1,313 bundles Rattans, 1,366 bags betelnuts, 25 bags Tapioca seed, 33 bags Flak Tapioca 182 cases Gum Benjamin, 239 bundles Gum Benjamin, 27 cases Maces, 25 cases Chewing Stimulent, 33 bales Paper, 35 bags Nutmegs.

From Batavia:—50 chests Tea.

From Colombo:—100 bales Arecanuts, 44 bags Lead, 70 bags Plumbago, 161 H/Chests Tea, 13 Chests Tea, 24 Chests Empty Cylinders.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals, The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.

Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.

Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—

H. J. DIXON & CO., LTD.,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "NOXID" Telephone No. 2878.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 11/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/5 13/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 620
Bank's buying D D Frcs 610
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 315.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4-40.
London—Paris Frcs 85.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.99
London—Brussels Frcs 96.90.
London—Rome Liras 102-60.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LONDON, July 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/32
Bar Gold £4—13—9
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/16
Tone.—Mutilated.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/8
Bank Demand	1/5 3/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 11/16
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	3/5
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	
Japan	
Singapore	164

Market Steady.

LONDON, July 23.

Rentes 3 per cent. 52¾
Bar Silver (spot) 34 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923
Exchange on Prague 14812
Mutton Tallow firm at full prices
Beef—Normal.

WAR LOANS ETC.

LONDON, July 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 7/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent £93
War Loans 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8
Consols 2½ per cent 56¾
Rupee paper 3½ per cent 48 nominal
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 1/8
Government Securities 3 per cent 56½

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

Conversion Loan £77 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101
Indian Loan 7 per cent £113

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 23.

Stockholm	16.53
Christiania	32.85
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	23.95
Belgium (Yesterday's)	94.93

LONDON, July 23.

Exchange on London in Germany— 18,495,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.90

NEW YORK, July 23.

Demand Bills 43,962

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3⅜
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4¼
3 per cent Rentes 24/-

BULLION.

Bombay, July 24.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/7.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/7/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/10/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/10/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/16/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/8.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/15.

London, July 23.

Bar gold ready s. 93/9.
Silver ready d. 34/5.
Silver forward d. 34/7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 24.

Ready:—24—11—3
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p. m.
Sravan 24-6-3 24-10-9 24-10-9
Bhadrva 24-6-9 24-11-3 24-11-3
Teji Mandi:—
Sravan —0-6-3 Guinea Rani
Vaida
Bhadrva —0-10-9 Guinea King
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 24.

A further substantial advance of 184 points in old crop and 140 to 170 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on considerable short covering and fresh buying. Liverpool has been reported 22 points up in old crop and 21 to 25 points in new crop. The advance was due to short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 23rd instant as follows:—

"The exact average of estimates of crop received from all our correspondents indicates a crop of 11,177,000 bales. Large buying on continued high temperature in Texas and Mississippi Valley. Looks higher unless general rain falls promptly."

In consequence of a further substantial rise in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning strong at Rs. 540, i.e., Rs. 12½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening on general selling the market declined to Rs. 539, but again improved to Rs. 540 on moderate buying by Commission Houses and a Japanese firm. Around this level Bazar operators were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 537½ and closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 538½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 538 and going up by half a rupee, dropped to Rs. 535 on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 536½.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 577 and declined to Rs. 575½ on general selling. Again going up to Rs. 576½ the market closed easier at Rs. 573 on Exporters selling. Whilst Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 509½ and improved to Rs. 512 on Commission Houses buying and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 510. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted Rs. 538 and Rs. 456 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was poor. Exporters were out of the market while local millwalas were buying sparingly.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.
6-30 P. M.

Fully GoodBroach	April-May ..	535 1/2
,, Good Bengal	July	532
,, ,, ..	Dec-Jan. ..	454
Fine Oomra ..	July	570
,, ,, ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	506

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 24.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	572	557	542	527
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	592	577	562	..
M. G. Broach ..	.. ..	..	..	..
M. G Southerns	.. ..	624	614	604
M. G. Mathia	.. 571	582	547	..
M. G. Khandesh	.. 557	572	557	..

SILVER.

Bombay July 24.

Ready:—30—8—0.
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asads 79-15-0 80-7-0 80-7-0
Sravan 80-4-0 80-12-0 80-11-0
Bhadrva 80-7-0 81-0-0 80 15-0
Teji Mandi.
Sravan 1—3—0
Vaida
Bhadrva 1—12—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 24.

6½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent Loan due 1923-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, July 24.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1390 xd, Contributory 352/8 xd, India 82, Central Bank 24/10 and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 656/4, Century 327/8, Cent. India 478/12, Colaba Land 165, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 211/4, Dawn 555 xd, Edw. Sassoon 175 xd, Elphinstone 31/4, Fazulbhoy 906/4, Globe 47/8, Gokak 96/4, Ind. Bleaching 217/8 xd, Ind. Malwa 350, Jamshed Mfg. 125, Kastoorchand 150, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1055, Luxmi Cotton 4615 xd, Madhowji 210, Mathuradas 250, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 132/8 xd, Morarji 2475 n, New Great 276/4, New City 290, Pabani 300, Pearls 495, Phoenix 435, Simplex 181/4, Standard 1408, Swan 792/8, Swadeshi 548/12, Tata Mill 155 and Vishnu Cotton 1695 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 165 xd, Bombay Burma 300, Bombay Burma N I 65 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/6, Bombay Tramway 93/2, Bombay Steam 61/4, Bundi Cement 9 xd, Katni ord 70, Katni def 195, New India 15/12, Shivrajpur 39/8, Tata Iron ord 14/12, Tata Iron def 42/8, Tata Hydro 707/8 xd and Scindia Steam 6/9.

LONDON, July 23.

Chartered Bank	£ 19⅞
Hongkong	£ 135½
National	£ 44½
Eastern	£ 6
P and O Banking Corporation	£ 11⅞

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 24.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	538
,, ,, Bengal	July	538
,, ,, ,,	Dec.-January	456
Fine Oomra	July	574
,, ,, ,,	Dec.-Jan. ..	510
Good Southerns	Aug-Septr ..	604

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOO QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

24th July 1924.

New York Market 23rd July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close
32.95	July			34.79	+184
27.25	Oct.	27.56+31	27.99+74	28.95	+170
26.45	Dec.			28.00	+155
26.38	Jan		27.05+67	27.90	+152
26.60	Mar.			28.00	+146
26.74	May			28.15	+141

Telegraphic market advices:—Madket advanced on heavy short covering. We hesitate to advise following this advance further, but believe it is a purchase on any reaction.

23 stations out of 51 report temperature in Texas 100.5.

October highest 29.00 (2-59 p.m.), lowest 27.56 (at the opening), range 144 points.

Liverpool Market 23rd July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
17.76	July			17.98	+22
15.83	Oct.	15.55—28	15.72—11	16.08	+25
15.36	Jan.	15.11—25	15.25—11	15 59	+23
15.28	Mar.			15.50	+22
15.14	May	14.90—24		15.35	+21
	Egyptian				
19.25	Nov.			20.05	+50
19.30	Jan			19.82	+52

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 350,000.

(2) Large market. Short covering. American buying. Good reports from New York. No rains in Texas. Weekly Government weather report slightly favourable.

American cross rate 4.40 5/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Futures at New York.—

July	34.79 Plus	1.84
October	28.95 ,,	1.70
December	28.00 ,,	1.55
January	27.90 ,,	1.52

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

Future Delivery Prices—		
July	17.57	—.19
August		
September	16.09	—.29
October	15.58	—.25
November		
December		
January	15.11	—.25
February		
March	15.04	—.24
April		
May	14.90	—.24
June		
July		
Egyptians.—November	19.30	

CLOSING PRICES.

...Cotton Delivery M U G O C Liverpool.—...

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

July	17.98
August	17.02
September	16.62
October	16.08
November	15.83
December	15.68
January	15.59
February	15.54
March	15.50
April	15.40
May	15.35
June	15.23
July	15.08
Tone—Firm.	

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

	Bales.
To-day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
To-day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Mid Americans Spot More Enquiry	17.97
Egyptian F G F Sakels	24.15
New Yark 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—	
July	33.77
October	27.95
January	26.98
New Orleans 10 a.m—	
October	27.16
January	26.85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

M G Bengal	"Good"	11.50
,, ,,	"Fully Good"	11.90
,, ,,	"Fine"	12.30
No. 1 Oomra	"Good"	12.05
,, ,,	"Fully Good"	12.55
,, ,,	"Fine"	13.05
M G Broach	"Good"	12.90
,, ,,	"Fully Good"	13.30
,, ,,	"Fine"	13.70
M G Scinde	"Good"	11.40
,, ,,	"Fully Good"	11.80
,, ,,	"Fine"	12.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

July	23.05
August	22.35
September	21.80
October	20.25
November	20.05
December	19.95
January	19.82
February	19.75
March	19.67
April	19.62
May	19.57
June	19.55
July	19.53

(Liverpool markets closed on 4th of August)

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 23.

Cotton.—	
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	7,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	16,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York.—	
July	34.79
October	28.95
December	28.00
January	27.90
Spot Cotton at New York	35.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	30.40
Futures at New Orleans—	
August	28.75
October	28.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17½
Silver Foreign Mined	67½

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool—	
July	17.98 plus .22
October	16.08 ,, .25
January	15.59 ,, .23
March	15.50 ,, .22

LONDON, July 24.

New York telegram says that cotton advanced from 160 to 185 points on heavy speculative and general buying owing to heat and draught in South West. Many large Wall Street and Western traders who are prominently identified with the advance of grains, were heavy buyers of cotton.

WHEATS.

LONDON, July 23

Barletta Russo 53½ lbs. 50/6 J/A buyers.
Rozario Sante Fe 63½ lbs. 52 J/A sellers.
Australian 54 J/A sellers.
Choice White Karachi 52/6 J/A sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 51/6 J/A sellers.
Barley Karachi 38/3 J/A near value
Tone:—Dull and easier in American Argentine Liverpool liner options.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay July 24.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30		
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..		
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..		
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..		
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..		
Teelseed Gajjar 50-50 ..		
Teelseed, Black		
Poppyseed, White ..		
Groundnuts..		
Mowraseed		
Barley		
Castorseed		
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery ..		
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	.. 8 9 6	
Wheat, A/S ..	.. 8 7 6	
Linseed, May ..	..14 3 6	
Linseed Sept. ..	..14 2 0	
Groundnuts /J/A ..	..	
Gujarat Castor Seed a-ed		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/A		
Cotton Seeds J/A ..		

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 21½ July/August Value.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
39⅝ July value.
39/9 Sep./Dec. Buyers
Tone—Dull—Practically nothing doing.

LONDON, July 23.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 197/8 J/A sellers.
Tone:—Slow, about steady.
Cottonseed Bombay 11 J/A firm few sellers
Castorseed Bombay 29½ J/A.

LONDON, July 23.

Business was done in Linseed Calcutta at £2 3/4 afloated London and Hull Linseed La Plata at £18/18/9 January/February shipment to Hull.

Castorseed Calcutta at 28½ July/August shipment to Hull.

Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi at 53 July shipment.

Indian Barley at 37 3/4 afloat.

Wheat is weaker on news of heavy rainfall in Manitoba and Southern Saskat Chewan indicate crop prospects to be materially improved. Feature of London Foreign Exchange Market is heavy American buying of sterling. The rate consequently jumped to 4417/8 and closed at 4413/8.

Tone Linseed quiet Cottonseed firm, Linseed oil quiet, Wheat quiet, Rice firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
20/6 August/September sellers.
20/4½ October/December sellers.
20/6 January/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 20/8 October/December sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 20/8 October/December sellers.
22nd Cuban Sugar 18 July paid and sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, 24th July, 24. 5 p.m.

Ready prices to-day have further declined by 4 as. per cwt. with scattered purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 1,300 bags, showing but a poor demand for Spot Sugar.

Our Forward Market has presented a steadier aspect to-day recording a rise of 1 to 3d. per cwt. in Near positions and a Pence in Distant positions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 22/4 per cwt.

Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 17/4 per cwt.

Java Sugar Shipment June Sh. 22/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Java Sugar Shipment June/July Sh. 22/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Java Sugar Shipment S. S. "Manora" Sh 22/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Java Sugar Shipment S. S. "Nurjehan" Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Java Sugar Shipment S. S. "Pasha" Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Java Sugar Shipment July Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Java Sugar Shipment Aug./Sept. Sh. 20/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Java Sugar Shipment Oct./Dec. Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental Beet Sugar Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20 per cent. F. B. H.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment Aug. or Sept. Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment Sept. or Oct. Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

METALS.

LONDON, July 23.

English best Selected Copper	65 1/4
Standard Copper G M B	62 5/8
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	7 5/8
Hard Spelter	28 1/4
Corrugated sheets	£18 3/8

METAL REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

Tin Block £244

BRASS.

Bombay, July 24.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Do. ,, ..	1	63 0 0
Do. ,, ...	1 1/4	63 0 0
Do. ,, ...	1 1/2	63 0 0
Do. ,, ...	1 3/4	63 0 0
Do. ,, ...	2	63 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 24

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English ..	3/4	69 8 0
Copper ,, ...	1/	67 8 0
Copper ,, ...	1 1/4	67 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	68 0 0
Copper ,, ...	1 3/4	68 0 0
Copper ,, ...	2/	68 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchtesa Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Kisi		66 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64 0 0
,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		67 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67 8 0
American Copper 3/4		70 0 0
,, 1, to 1 1/4		69 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Daily Quotations.
Bombay, July 24.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 9
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	1 10 6
Do.	..No. 42/2	1 13 3
Do.	..No. 20	1 3 3
Do.	..No. 32	1 7 3

RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, July 23.

Toria Rapeseed £19 7/8 J/A re-sellers 20½ shippers price.
Ferozepore Real Bold £20 J/A sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £18 ⅞ J/A nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.

RUBBER.

LONDON, July 23.

Para Rubber Fint Hard Cure 12/- Aug/Sep sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 12 1/8 July.
Tone—Moderate business closing rather quieter.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd July, 1924.

Cotton	1095 Bales
Wheat	11247 owts
Linseed	8555 ,,
Rapeseed, etc	833 ,,
Gingellyseed	33 ,,
Poppyseed	200 ,,
Groundnuts	564 ,,
Castorseed	5511 ,,
Rice	3739 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	4954 ,,
Mowraseed	200 ,,
Gram	1488 ,,
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	136 ,,
Bajri	1163 ,,
Coal	3435 Tons

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 23.

In jutes Howrah and Clive opened steadier and improved their quotations on covering operations by bears. There was not much enquiry for the higher denominations but prices were well maintained. In coals though prices remained steady little business was affected in this section. Teas continued active with sellers realising full rates for their offerings. Miscellaneous were almost featureless, the business affected being of an isolated description. Government securities were generally unaltered. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/4, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/9, 6 per cent bonds 1932 105/8.

Railways:—Mayurbhunj Railway 51.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/9, Bengal Luxmi Cotton 109.

Jutes: Alliance 555, Auckland 228, Bally 223, Barangore 156, Birla 10/7, Budge Budge 455/8, Clive 2/6, Craig 7, Dalhousie 410/8, Delta 497/8, Empire 88, Fort Gloster 883, Fort William 346, Howrah 45/2, Hukumchand ord 12/3, Kankinarrah 462, Kamarhatty 589, Lansdowne 323, Lawrence 568, Lothian 427, Naihati 409, National 291/8, New Central 565, Orient 22/8, Presidency 8/10, Reliance 59/8, Standard 423, Union 558, Waverely 9/12.

Coals:—Basjorah 25, Bhalgora 9/8, Burrakur 37/8, Kosoonda and Nyadee 20, Neetoo ria 1/5, New Kendah 10, North Laikdih 1/2.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements Re. 1, Indian Iron and Steel 30, Kumardhubi Engineering 2, Marshall and Co. 4, Bengal Flour 110, United Flour 22/12, Behar Rice annas 15, B. I. Corporation pref 105, Calcutta Trams 14/12, Jessinia Minerals Mining 5/4, Titaghur Paper 2/2, India General Navigation ord. 101, India General Navigation pref. 110.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 162, Belgachi 29, Betjan 25, Bishnauth 31/12, Chundecherra 117, Dufflaghur 12/4, East India 18/12, Gielle 29/4, Grob A 26/8, Gulma 14/16 Hattikhira 28/4, Joybirapara 29/8, Huldibari 34/12, New Purupbari 11/8, New Terai 22, Pussimbing 16/8, Rajabari 15/4, Roopcherra 20/4, Rutema 16/4, Sapoi 21/8, Senjuli 39, Tirrihannah 27, Tumsong 18/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven sixteenth pence.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, and of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited (in liquidation), notice is given by the Liquidators that any creditor or shareholder who may be unable to be personally present at the joint meeting convened for the 13th August 1924 and who desires to vote by proxy on any of the resolutions which may be submitted at such a meeting, can procure the form of proxy either from the Liquidators or from any of the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 24

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	395	..	395
Bombay Cotton	470	..	460
Bombay Dyeing	661-14,-656-1/4, 660	657 1/2	656 1/4
Century	330 327 1/2	327 1/2	330, 327 1/2
Nagpur	483 3/4 478 3/4	480	478 3/4
Colaba	167 1/2, 165	167 1/2-166 1/4	165
Crescent	212 1/2 210	212 1/2	210 211 1/4
Indore	350, 347 1/2	346 1/4-347 1/2	350
Kohinoor	1055	..	1055
New Great	277 1/2 276 1/4 277 1/2	277 1/2	276 1/4
Pearl	501 1/4 493 3/4 497 1/2	498 3/4	497 1/2 493
Phoenix	435	..	432 1/2
Bharucha	..	..	..
Simplex	185 183 3/4: 185	183 3/4	181 1/4
Swan	792 1/2	..	792 1/2
Swadeshi	521/2; 545552 1/2	551 1/4-552 1/2	548 3/4
Pabani	300	..	300
Fazal	9071/2 9021/2 910	908 3/4 907 1/2	905 906 1/4
Mathuradas	260	..	250
Tata Mill	155	..	155
Globe	47 1/2	..	47 1/2
Mysore	106 1/4	..	106 1/4
Madhavji	212 1/2 215	208 3/4 210	212 1/2 210
Finlay	540	..	540
Gokak	96 1/4	..	96 1/4
Edward Sassoon	175	..	175
Meyer Sassoon	122 1/2	..	122 1/2
Alcock	170	..	165
Bombay Burma Old	300	..	300
Bombay Elec. Tram	93 1/8 93 3/4	93 ?/4	93 1/8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	61 1/4	..	61 1/4
Bundi Cement	9 1/4	..	2
Central E. Mining	22 1/4	..	42 1/4
Indian Cement	45	..	15
Tata Steel Ordy.	15	..	24 3/4
Tata Steel Defd.	43 3/4 42 1/2	42 1/2	24 /

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. China with the mails of July 10 is expected at 5 a.m.

Public meeting "to extend Rent Act" at Sir C. J. Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Monthly meeting, B. P. C. C. at Krishna Building at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Harwood League: R. A. (101st) v B. B. R. F. A.

SATURDAY, July 26.

S S "Caledonia" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 29.

2nd quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 28, Bank Street, Fort 5 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 27 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 17m.
July 28 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
July 29 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 14m; Sunset 7h 16m.
July 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
July 31 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 15m; Sunset 7h 15m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd July to 6 a.m. of 24th July.

Smallpox 2 attacks; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 97; total mortality this day last year 103.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani writes regarding the report published in "Daily mail" about a strike at his works at Dadar that he has no works at Dadar.

"SOCIAL LEGISLATION: WILL IT WORK?"

Mr. H. W. Bryant will give a public lecture on "Social Legislation in 1923, Will it work?", at the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. J. K. Mehta, M.A., will preside.

GUJRAT PRANTIK SAMITI KHADI BHANDAR.

The Gujrat Prantik Samiti Khadi Bhandar is removing from its present premises on the Kalbadevi Road to Anandji Buiding, corner of Dadyseth Agiary Lane, from the 1st of August, 1924.

KHOJA KHANMAHOMED HABIBBHAI ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL UNION.

The weekly meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in Science Hall, when Mr. Jamal Mohomed will deliver a lecture on "Honesty". Mr. R. B. Patel, B.A., will preside on the occasion

COLABA LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Colaba Land Owners' Association will be held at Lower Colaba, Pestouji Street, Bombay, on Sunday the 27th instant at 6 p.m. in the Dharmsala of Mr. Vitthooji Lagad to consider the reply received from the Collector of Bombay. All members and those interested are invited to attend.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Fatmabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary during the month of June 1924, was 8,501, out of which 3,502 were males, 3,428 were females and 1,571 children. The average daily attendance was 283.

DONATION TO CAMP EDUCATION SOCIETY, POONA.

His Holiness Sirdar Syidna Taher Saifuddin Saheb Mullaji Saheb of the Bhora Community has been graciously pleased to donate Rs. 50 in aid of the Camp Education Society's Schools, Poona, for which the Society expresses heartfelt thanks to His Holiness.

LECTURE ON "JAPAN."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector Visual Instruction will deliver a lantern lecture on "Japan" at Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel, to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. Students interested in the subject are invited to attrnd.

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL, BANDRA.

These will be a High Mass and Benediction at 6-45 a.m. at St. Anne's Chapel Mala, Bandra, to-morrow (Saturday) the proper day of the feast. On Sunday the 27th instant, the celebration day, there will be Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Solemn High Mass, Sermon, procession (weather permitting) and Benediction at 8 a.m. Rev. Father George, O.C., will preach.

Y. M. PARSI ASSN. HOSTEL FUND.

The Secretary, Y. M. P. A., acknowledges, the following donations, received towards the Young Men's Parsi Association Hostel Fund:—Sir Hormasji C. D. Adenwalla Rs. 500; A Zarthosti from Poona Rs. 500; Mr. Merwanji M. Cama Rs. 250; Mr. Manekji P. Bharucha Rs. 25; A Zarthosti from Darjeeling Rs. 10.

Further donations will be gratefully received by Nadir D. Gandhy, Jt. Hon. Secretary, C/o The Central Bank of India Ltd., Fort.

"NEW AFGHANISTAN."

This book is very widely approved of by a good many literary leaders of India and abroad and as such requires no further introduction. Every Indian without distinction of creed and caste should have this book in his library because besides being an interesting collection of useful events of Afghanistan, which ought to be known to each and every Asiatic neighbour of Afghanistan, it is dedicated for the aid of an educational Institution. The book can be had from M. M. Fazil, 44, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6 for Rs. 1/8 only.

"PROBLEMS BEFORE TAXATION COMMITTEE."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture, under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday), in the College Hall, on "Some Problems before the Taxation Committee." Mr. Manmohandas Ramji will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING RE—EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

Under thr auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Vimadalal, Mavaji Govindji Seth, Dhunjibhai T. Engineer, Mrs. Hirabai Tata and others will address the meeting, and a resolution will be moved requesting the Government to extend the period of the present Rent Act. Mr. A. C. Warner will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay which was to be held on Monday, the 28th instant, as announced before, will be held on Wednesday the 30th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION IN SPINNING.

The Secretaries of the Girgaum District Congress Committee invite names of the members of the Congress who are willing to take part in practical demonstration of spinning, they intend to give to the public.

All members of the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C., B. P. C. C, representing the Girgaum Ward, and all others who know spinning are requested to send in their names to the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee (No. 8 Kandewadi Girgaum) on or before the 31st instant. Members and others who wish to take part in the Spinning Demonstration are requested to bring their own Charkhas as far as possible. The date, place and time will be notified later.

VALUABLE ORNAMENTS MISSING.

Gordhandas Kirchand, a commission agent, residing on the fourth floor of a house at Kelwada-Mandvi reports to the police that at about 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday his family went out after locking the door of his room. At 5-30 p.m. the complainant was informed by one of his neighbours that the lock of the door was broken. The complainant went to the room and on his examining the room, he found gold and silver ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 1,125 missing from the trunks.

DEVELOPMENT WORKMEN'S STRIKE.

With regard to the strike of 500 men working at Naigaum under Messrs. Chhotaram and Co. further enquiry shows that this firm has undertaken a contract to build 23 chawls for the Development Department. They had employed a petty contractor named Devkaran Gopal about six months ago, who had engaged these 500 workmen in question. Recently Messrs. Chhotaram engaged another contractor at reduced rates and asked Devkaran also to work on the same scale but his refusal brought about the engagement with the firm to a termination with effect from the 18th instant. Devkaran's men finding their services terminated demanded their wages from him and not finding him in a mood to do so they were proceeding to Mr. Harvey, the Superintending Engineer, Development Department Old Customs House, but they were dispersed at Byculla. Devkaran presented a bill for his work to the contractors Messrs. Chhotaram for Rs. 20,000 but it is said, they offered only Rs. 6,000 and the matter is under dispute.

A GANG ROUNDED UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 21.

Yesterday evening a Bombay European Police Officer with several detectives came over to Bandra and with the assistance of the Bandra police raided the quarters of certain men employed in the local bakeries, where a very large stock of piecegoods stolen from Bombay merchants was concealed and which was being little by little clandestinely sold. A big gang of Bhayas suspected to be implicated in the thefts was arrested and handcuffed. A big crowd turned out to see the gang marched off to Bombay under a strong escort of armed police followed by a motor car loaded with big heap of the disgorged booty.

BHAYA BLUSTER AT BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 21.

As a sequel to the disturbance that occurred on Id festival day at Nowpada in Bandra, the Bhayas have decided that as in view of the unfavourable attitude of the Police towards them it would be unwise on their part to resort to force to bring the Kokani Mahomedans to their senses the best plan to secure this object is to wholly refrain from having any business dealings with the Kokanis. This course, the Bhayas believe, will bring about the extinction of their adversaries, who must eventually succumb to the slow and poignant pangs of starvation.

The Kokanis, on the other hand, seem to laugh all this boast and bluster to scorn, for they have it in their power to pack the Bhayas off bag and baggage from Nowpada, they being the owners of the premises occupied by the Bhayas for housing themselves and their milch cattle. Fortunately, the Kokanis have got commonsense enough to see that there is not the slighest need for them to go that extreme. The Bandra Municipality has already initiated a vigorous campaign for the removal of milch cattle stables from such a well populated locality as Nowpada and once these stables have disappeared the Bhayas, would as a matter of course be automatically eliminated. The police are keeping a vigilant eye on the Budmash element likely to cause trouble at Nowpada.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 29th week of 1924, i.e., the week ended 19th July, 1924, the total mortality 597 was 87 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.03. These figures compare favourably with those for the 29th week of 1923 when the mortality was 638 and death-rate 27.19 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 768 and death-rate 35.94.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 207 as against nil and 178 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 183 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death. Smallpox caused 32 attacks and 14 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live-births registered during the week was 334 as against 356 for the 29th week of 1923 and 334 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The report for the half year ending 31st March, 1924, says:—

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet, insurance and ships' structural repair funds, amounts to Yen 1,618,211.54, which shows an increase of Yen 504,285.48, as compared with that of the last term. Adding thereto Yen 324,694.78 and Yen 1,500,000.00, the amount brought forward from the last term and the amount transferred from the dividend equalization fund respectively, we obtain a total surplus of Yen 3,442,906.32.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:—

Legal reserve fund, Yen 90,000.00; Directors' and auditors' fees, Yen 140,000.00; Dividend (10 per cent. per annum), Yen 2,900,000.00; total Yen 3,130,000.00, leaving a balance of Yen 312,906.32 to be carried forward to the next account.

In order to meet the new situation, it is proposed that the amount of loss sustained through the Great Earthquake, Yen 6,101,990.30 and a sum of Yen 4,000,000.00 required to augment the decreased pension fund, the two totalling Yen 10,101,990.30 be covered out of a portion of the long-standing reserves, viz.:—

Insurance fund, Yen 5,101,990.30; Mercantile marine schools fund, Yen 2,000,000.00; Reserve for construction and repair of buildings, Yen 3,000,000.00. Total Yen 10,101,990.30.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED MURDER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury.)

Emperor

vs.

(1) Abdul Gafur Dur Mahomed,
(2) Hazratgul Abdul Gaffur.

The accused were charged with having committed the murder of one Akram Khan under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused No. 1 was further charged under the same Section for having committed the murder of one Begum Janbi.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Vicaji appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Azad with Mr. Haji appeared for the accused.

The facts of the prosecution case were as follows:—

The accused No. 1 was the father of accused No. 2. The deceased Begum Janbi was the second wife of accused No. 1. The deceased Akram Khan was the husband of one Nur Jahan who was the daughter of Begum Janbi by her first husband.

About 14 years ago the accused No. 1 married Begum Janbi and about the time of the occurrence of these murders, both the accused, Begum Janbi, Nur Jahan and one Abdul Sattar, the son of accused No. 1, and Begum Janbi were living at Imamwada in an Improvement Trust Chawl.

About six months prior to 14th May, 1924, the accused No. 1 and Begum Janbi had a quarre of a domestic nature, as a result of which the accused No. 1 drove Janbi out of his house. Thereupon Begum Janbi accompanied by her daughter Nur Jahan, went to live with Wazir Begum, the mother of Begum Janbi, at Bhisti Road.

On 11th May, 1924, Nur Jahan was married to the deceased Akram Khan. This marriage was against the wishes of both the accused. It appeared that Nur Jahan was intended to be married to accused No. 2.

After this marriage Begum Janbi and Nur Jahan went to live with Akram Khan. On 12th May a notice was served by Begum Janbi upon the accused No. 1 for her maintenance and also requesting him to take back Begum Janbi. This notice was served by the hand of one Abdul Hakim, the brother of Nur Jahan. On the 13th May accused No. 1 told Abdul Hakim to inform Begum Janbi that he would be willing to take back Begum Janbi. Abdul Hakim on the same night informed Begum Janbi as to what accused No. 1 had told him. Accordingly on the morning of the 14th May Begum Janbi accompanied by her mother, Vazir Begum, started to go to the house of accused No. 1. A little later Nur Jahan told Akram Khan that Begum Janbi and her mother has gone to the house of accused No. 1. Thereupon Akram Khan also went there. In the courtyard of the Improvement Trust Chawl Akram Khan met the accused No. 2 and there followed an altercation between them. Both of them had sticks. The accused No. 1 seeing this fight came down with a loaded rifle and fired a shot at Akram Khan which missed him. Thereupon Akram Khan dealt two-three blows to the accused No. 1. The accused No. 1 then fired another shot which hit Akram Khan on the thigh and he fell down. The accused No. started giving him blows. Akram Khan got , but was immediately shot on the arm by the accused No. 2. Thereupon Akram Khan fell down and shortly thereafter died.

At this time Begum Janbi also came down and tried to catch the rifle, but the accused No. 1 pushed her off and fired two shots at her. One hit her on the thigh and the other on the chest and she fell down. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital at 10-35 a.m. and she died there at 10-45 a.m.

On their search the police found four empty cartridges at the scene of the murder.

The accused 1 and 2 left the place in a victoria, came to the Royal Opera House and from there went to Bandra in a taxi and hid themselves in a hut occupied by a Pathan. On the same day they were arrested there by the police. The accused No. 1 then produced his rifle and some bullets. It appeared that both the accused had received some injuries. They were sent to the J. J. Hospital where their injuries were dressed.

The defence of the accused No. 1 was that the deceased Akram Khan came to the chawl with several other Pathans and seeing the accused No. 2 in the courtyard started beating him, with the result that accused No. 2 was in danger of being killed. A younger son accused No. 1 thereupon shouted out that accused No. 2 was being killed. On hearing this the accused No. 1 came down with the gun and fired the three shots. H was badly injured on the arm by the deceased Akram Khan and what he did at the time was simply done in self-defence. He fired shots at Begum Janbi because she called out to the other Pathans to beat him.

The defence of the accused No. 2 was that he was in no way concerned with the shooting.

Witnesses in this case are being examined and the hearing of the case was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION IN A STREET.

TIMBER-MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid.)

This was an application in revision against the decision of Mr. P. V. Domingo, First Class Magistrate, Nandarbar, convicting the petitioner of an offence under Section 61 (2) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1859 and sentencing him to a fine of Rs. 10 or, in default, one day's simple imprisonment.

The facts of the case are:—

The petitioner is a timber-merchant and Commission Agent at Nandarbar. That the complainant Police Constable originally filed a complaint against the petitioner in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Nandarbar charging him under Section 61 (2) of the Bombay District Police Act (IV of 1890) with causing obstruction in a street by using it as a halting place for his tonga by halting it for half an hour in front of the Bidiwala's shop in the Gujari Bazar on the 7th July, 1923, between 10 and 10-30 a.m. That the Police Sum-Inspector having on inquiries found that the petitioner was not on the tonga came to the conclusion that the complaint should have been lodged against the petitioner's driver, Ananda, and accordingly Ananda's name was substituted and the trial against him proceeded. During the trial Ananda seemed to have stated that he had kept the tonga waiting at his master's instance. Subsequently Ananda's whereabouts were not known and so he was discharged under Section 512, Criminal Procedure Code.

That thereafter on Ananda's abovementioned statement the First Class Magistrate wrote to the Police Sub-Inspector asking him in writing if there was a case against the present petitioner. That the Police Sub-Inspector replied to the effect that there was no evidence against the petitioner and the Magistrate may if he liked summon the petitioner. That thereafter no second complaint was filed against the petitioner, but he was summoned by the Magistrate and the case against the petitioner thus started, and he was tried summarily.

That some time after the trial had proceeded the petitioner came to know that the present case against him was started by the First Class Magistrate on his own initiative and so he applied to the District Magistrate for a transfer of his case. The District Magistrate transferred the application to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who rejected it. That thereafter the petitioner again approached the District Magistrate with an application for transfer and till then order the Trial Court to stay proceedings. The trial proceeded further, but no reply was received from the District Magistrate despite the petitioner's sending two reply-paid telegrams to him for stay of the trial.

That on 30-11-23 the petitioner's pleader on the assurance of the Court that his case would be taken after an hour, left the Court, but within ten minutes of the pleader's leaving the Court, the petitioner was called and asked to examine the Sub-Inspector of Police, which he refused to do. Thereupon the Court examined the Sub-Inspector of Police. That on the same day the Trial Magistrate was again requested not to decide the case as the reply from the District Magistrate was expected soon, but to no purpose.

That the Trial Magistrate asked whatever questions he liked to the complainant and without asking anything to the petitioner or even recording his statement passed an order convicting him and sentencing him to a fine of Rs. 10 or, in default, one day's simple imprisonment.

The petitioner being aggrieved by the above session applied to the High Court under its Revisional Jurisdiction for setting aside the conviction and sentence.

At the first hearing of the application before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Ag. C. J., and Fawcett, J., their Lordships after hearing the petitioner's pleader asked for a report from the learned First Class Magistrate as to whether (a) he examined the accused after the prosecution evidence was finished as required by Section 342, Cr. P. Code, and (b) whether he took cognizance of the case against the accused on any complaint or under Section 190 (c), Cr. P. Code?

After the report was received, the matter came up for hearing before Justices Martin and Kincaid. Their Lordships after hearing the argument set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the petitioner.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

...FINED FOR RASH DRIV'NG.

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, at Girgaum, Deputy Inspector Colbona, charged Hirosh Terodo, a Japanese, with rash and negligent driving.

The evidence showed that on the 20th inst. at 11-30 p.m. the accused was driving his car along Lamington Road. When he came near the Royal Opera House, his car collided with a private car belonging to Mr. Mohmed Jaffer. It was alleged no signal was given or the horn blown by the accused. As a result of the accident the horse received serious injuries.

The defence of the accused was that he had slowed down his car from the premises of Messrs. N. Powel and Co. and he did not see any gharry in front of him.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 50.

CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court (1) Ismail Ebrahim, (2) Abdulla Khudabux and (3) Abdulla Tyeb were charged with criminal breach of trust and abetment in respect of four bales of cotton valued at Rs. 2,000. Elias Bowla and Kanji Devraj were also charged with receiving stolen property.

The prosecution story was that one Karim Gahemusein loaded on the 21st of May four cotton bales in the cart of the first accused and directed him to deliver the bales at a godown on Reay Road. The accused with his two accomplices, accused Nos. 2 and 3 took the goods to Elias Bowla who in turn delivered to Kanji Devraj. A complaint was eventually made to the police who arrested the first accused at Karachi and his accomplices in Bombay. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 and the alleged receiver of stolen property Kanji pleaded not guilty while the first accused and Elias Bowla pleaded guilty.

Kanji's defence was that he did not know that the bales were stolen property and as soon as he came to know of it he made good the loss to the owner by paying him Rs. 2,000.

His Worship discharged Kanji and convicted all the accused. The first accused was fined Rs. 100 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused who had several previous convictions and a case against him pending in the Criminal Sessions was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused No. 3 was fined Rs. 200 while Bowla was fined Rs. 350 in view of a previous conviction.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law appeared for Kanji, Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla for Bowla and Mr. Bhende for Abdulla Tyeb.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Kent charged Ardeshir Hormusji Bhathena with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 3,500 the property of Sobhbar Ibrahim Thanewalla and also criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold watch belonging to Jehangir Nowrojee Kaka.

Mr. Godinho, pleader on behalf of the accused requested the Court to postpone the case on the ground that he was briefed that morning and he had no time to go through the case.

His Worship postponed the case till the 1st August.

CORONER'S COURT.

STABBED WITH A KNIFE.

On Wednesday night on receipt of certain information Inspector Chapman of DeLisle Road Police Station proceeded to a room of the Development Department at Worli and found one Padmana Govindrao in a pool of blood. His body was removed to the morgue. It appears that one Ramappa and his wife Nilawabai came to Bombay three months ago and lived in a room occupied by the deceased Padmana. Some time afterwards Ramappe, husband of Nilawabai left the room and went to live in another chawl while Nilawabai continued to live with Padamana. On Wednesday at about 8 p.m. Ramappa came and stabbed the deceased with a knife on the neck and chest. Nilawabai caught him, but he pushed her aside and ran away. Padamana fell on a heap of cow dung cakes and soon died.

At the Coroner's inquest on Thursday, the Police Surgeon after describing the wounds said that death was due to internal hoemorrhage.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

Official And Personal.

Lord Lytton leaves Dacca, to-day. He arrives at Simla on 26th and after remaining there for three days returns to Calcutta on 31st.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson were the guests of Lt. General Sir Harold and Lady Walker at Dinner on Wednesday the 23rd July.

Lt.-Col. W. M. P. Wood, Major J. Nethersole and Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas lunched at Government House and Sir Peter Clutterbuck arrived at Government House on Wednesday the 23rd July.

The Golden Jubilee of Dr. Anne Besant's public life was celebrated at Ahmedabad on Wednesday (July 23rd) by a public meeting held under the auspices of the Theosophical Society when various speakers eulogised her services to India and the world in various spheres of life.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCES.

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Belvi and K. G. Lohokare have given notice of motion of the following resolution for the September session of the Legislative Assembly:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council:

(1) That, whenever there are occasions for insurance or renewal of insurance of properties or stores or machinery belonging to or held in trust by the Government of India, against Fire, Marine or any other kind of risk, such insurances be always placed with Insurance Companies incorporated in India.

(2) That, in order to give immediate effect to this, copies of this resolution be circularized to the heads of various Departments concerned and to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the High Commissioner for India."

"PRITHVI-VALLABHA."

The Asoka Pictures have put on the screen at the Cinema Majestic one of the biggest pictures in Indian Film history, "Prithvi-Vallabha." It is a historical film based on the celebrated novel of the same title by Mr. K. M. Munshi. The story begins in the year 936 A.D., Raja Munj, the warrior king of Malwa, invades the territories of Tailapa, King of Tailangan, and is captured and imprisoned by Tailapa. In Tailangan, Tailapa was virtually a puppet in the hands of his sister Mrinalvati, who had been widowed in childhood. Mrinalvati the ascetic ruled the destinies of her brother's subjects with extreme severity. Music, gaiety and poetry had been banished from the court and an atmosphere of religious austerity pervaded the lives of the people. One day Tailapa, following the customs of his time, decides upon his feet being washed by the imprisoned King Munj, but the latter refuses to carry out the behest and is about to be killed. Mrinalvati, who at first took pride in humiliating Munj, intercedes with his brother and Munj is saved. The story then runs that the ascetic Mrinalvati falls in love with Munj and is ultimately discovered by her brother, the King Tailapa. The latter orders Munj to be crushed under the feets of a huge elephant and in spite of Mrinalvati's heart-touching plea on behalf of her lover, Munj is put to a horrible death. There is a sub-plot in the story full of love and ends in two lovers happily being married to each other. The film is a spectacular one and full of gorgeous scenery and costly dresses and equipment and good acting, which have made it very popular and every show has attracted crowded houses.

THE PAISA FUND.

The Paisa Fund of which the eighteenth Report has just been issued, was established in the year 1905 and from small beginnings it has attained large proportions. The object of this fund was to collect sums, however small they may be, for the purpose of erecting a glass factory at Talegaon, in the Poona District, where men are trained in the various processes of manufacture. This Fund had the good fortune of securing the services of a few self-less worked who have toured the whole of the Maharashtra and C. P. and collected a respectable sum. The glass factory is turning out useful articles for every day use, in addition to training young men.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall of the week was generally partial and insufficient except in the Konkan. Sowing and transplantation were recorded except in places where there was sufficient moisture. Water in canals in Sind is generally sufficient and sowing generally continues. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Kolhapur, and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	22 to 52
Gujarat	17 to 43
Konkan	31 to 42
Deccan	29 to 55
Karnatak	49 to 54

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 12th July 1924 was—On works Satara 1,150, Bijapur 590. On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 145, Poona 1,704, Sholapur 473, Satara 2,033, Bijapur 325.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, July 24, 1924.

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. G. M. Pandit, First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. B. Khangaonkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, Acting District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, is granted, with effect from the 15th August 1924, or the date of his relief, leave on average pay for three months.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara.

Dr. Miss E. Turner Watts, First Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, has been granted extension of leave by four months and sixteen days.

Mr. H. J. Goodwin, temporary Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, during the absence on leave of Conductor W. J. Brown, Acting Executive Engineer, with effect from the 1st May 1924.

(Continued from column 6.)

1; Bryant (Achilles) 2; Montague (Achilles) 3. Won by six yards. Time.—10 mins. 8 4/5 secs.

Quarter Mile.—Stevenson (Achilles) 1; Renwick (Achilles) 2; Christie (Canada) 3. Won by four yards. Time.—Fifty and half seconds.

Mile.—Stallard (Achilles) 1; Baker (Achilles) 2; Barnes (Canada) 3. Won by three yards. Time.—4 mins. 37 1/5 secs

220 Yards.—Kinsman (South Africa) 1; Porritt (New Zealand) 2; Butler (South Africa) 3. Won by four yards. Time.—Twenty-two and one-fifth seconds.

220 Yards Hurdles.—Atkinson (South Africa) 1; Lord Burghley (Achilles) 2; Dickinson (Achilles) 3. Won by fifteen yards. Time.—Twenty-five seconds.

Mile Relay.—Achilles won by fifty yards Time.—3 mins. 38 secs.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The G. I. P. Parel scored a three-goal victory over the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening when the standard of football was very poor. The Railway were decidedly superior, but against the scrappy play of the Young Men they should have won by a bigger especially against a goalie who was lacking in reach and agility. Two out of the three goal were gifts as Ernst, the Y. M. C. A. custodian, showed poor judgment in dealing with soft shots. The G. I. P. opened attack and maintained pressure for a considerable period, but finished badly every time they were within reach of their mark. The Y. M. C. A. goalie saved a couple of hot shots, but let through a soft one from Corr who shot from midfield. The Young Men dashed down to the Railway area, but were unable to assert themselves against Callaghan and Alcock. A second attack by the Parel Men resulted in Duthie scoring the second goal. The Railway led by two goals at lemon-time.

On re-sumption, the Young Men got possession and secured a corner which proved abortive. The Railway forward with an excellent combined effort baffled the Y. M. C. A. defence and Finnigan scored the third goal with an easy shot. Dreary midfield play followed the last goal and both sides slackened their pace a bit. The Young Men forced the situation once or twice, but their efforts were too disconcerted to be effective.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Parel: Mawer; Callaghan and Alcock; Mitchell, Corr and Shinkfield; Cowton, Hutchinson, Duthie, Henderson and Finnigan.

Y. M. C. A.:—Ernst; Holmes and Thomson; Taylor, Hardie and Brown; Monrose, W. Thompson, Court, McCarthy and Lynn.

Referee:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 23.

The following are the closing scores for the day in first-class cricket matches which started today:—

Sussex vs. Warwickshire at Brighton:—Sussex made 199 on the first innings, A. H. Gilligan scoring 80, not out. Wyatt took 4 for 35. Warwick have made 127 for 4.

Somerset vs. Middlesex at Weston-Super-Mare:—Somerset scored 82 in the first innings. Allen took 7 for 32. Middlesex have made 173 for 3. Dales contributing 68 and Hearne 51, not out.

Hampshire vs. Lancashire at Bournemouth: Hampshire scored 173 in the first innings, Mead making 68. Macdonald took 5 for 55. Lancashire have made 80 for 1.

Gloucestershire vs. Derbyshire at Derby:—Gloucester scored 92 in the first innings. Cadman took 4 for 15. Derby made 87 in the first innings. Parker took 8 for 35. Gloucester have scored 4 for the loss of no wicket in the second innings.

Glamorgan vs. Yorkshire at Bradford:—Glamorgan scored 116 in the first innings. Mercer making 57, not out. Macaulay took 4 for 34 and Kilner 3 for 14. Yorkshire have made 213 for 3, Sutcliffe scoring 55 and Holmes 118, not out.

Kent vs. Leicestershire at Leicester:—Kent made 222 in the first innings, Ashdown scoring 14. Skelding took 7 for 57. Leicester have made 20 for the loss of no wicket.

Durham vs. South Africans at Sunderland (2 days' play):—The play started after lunch, as the weather was unsettled. Durham made 195, Wright scoring 43. South Africans have made 23 for 1.—Reuter.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 23.

At Bisley, the Empire Rifle Match was won by Australia with 2,248 out of a possible 2,400, South Africa making 2,236, Britain 2,181, Canada 2,174 and India 2,088. Sharim's total was 292 out of a possible 300. He has created the world's record at the six distances concerned.—Reuter.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, July 23.

The English team for the Test Match, which begins at Manchester on Saturday, will be selected from Gilligan, MacBryan, Sandham, Sutcliffe, Woolley, Hendren, Tate, Geary (Leicester), Duckworth (Lancashire), Richard Tyldesley, E. Tyldesley and Roy Kilner.

Mr. Lawson Gower, Chairman of the Selection Committee, in a statement, wishes to make it perfectly clear that the reason Hobbs and Hearne are omitted is that the former has definitely refused to go to Australia, and the latter is very doubtful. Thus the Committee thought that as the rubber had already been won, the side should consist of players likely to be chosen for Australia. The provisional South African side is Taylor, Commaille, Susskind, Pegler, Nourse, Deane, Catterall, Blanckenberg, Carter, Dixon and Ward.—Reuter.

AGAINST GIVING UP THE GAMES.

LONDON, July 23.

New York.—Much interest is being taken here in the discussion in the London press on the question of suppressing the Olympic Games. "The New York World" says that the only answer to the crowd at Collambos is continued participation with unaltered equanimity. The "Times" says it would be lamentable if the Games had to be given up, but there is no necessity to do so owing to a few squabbles.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONG JUMP AND HURDLES CONTESTS.

LONDON, July 23.

There was a sensational start to the athletic contest between the Dominions and the Achilles Club at the Queens Club to-day, Abrahams being beaten in the opening event 100 yards into the third place. The following were the results:—

100 Yards.—Porritt (New Zealand) 1; Ceaffee (Canada) 2; Abrahams (Achilles) 3 Time.—Ten seconds

Long Jump.—Atkinson (South Africa) 25 feet five and a half inches 1; Abrahams (Achilles) 22 feet 10 inches 2; Honner (Australia) 3.

Half Mile.—Lowe (Achilles) 1; Harris (Canada) 2; Watts (Achilles) 3. Won by four yards. Time.—1 mins. 58 1/5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Atkinson (South Africa) 1; Partridge (Achilles) 2; Lord Burghley (Achilles) 3. Won by half a yard. Time.—16½ secs.

Pole Jump.—Francis (Canada) 12 feet six inches 1; Pickard (Canada) twelve feet 2; Campbell (Achilles) 11 feet 3.

High Jump.—Roberts and Sutherland (South Africa) and do Willis and Dickinson (Achilles) all tied at five feet nine and eighth inches.

Two Miles.—Richardson (South Africa)

(Continued in column 5.)

WEEKLY TWO LECTURES

to post-graduate students and others after 6-30 p. m. on the art of Soaps, Oils, Fats, Glycerine, etc., with practical demonstration by N. M. Bhathena (of Godrej Oil & Soap Co.) Professor of Industrial Chemistry, Bombay National College and M. R. MULLAN, (of Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Techno-Chemical laboratory). Mr. Bhathena has had practical Factory training of three years in U. S. A.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1924.

THE MARTYRS' ROAD.

The news of a terrible tragedy in connection with the Muslim pilgrimage, taken from an Urdu newspaper, which we publish elsewhere, is of a nature that was to be expected in view of the present state of things in the Hejjaz. The Sharif Huseyn is not and has never been in any real sense the King of the Hejjaz. He and his fathers before him were hereditary local rulers of the Holy City of Mecca under the Khalifa of the Muslims. The Arab tribes owned no allegiance to him. It was English gold alone (as stated publicly so often by Mr. Lowell Thomas in his fantern-lecture: "With Allenby in Palestine") which enabled the Sharif to raise an army of rebellion in support of his ambition, to help England in the war which ended in the ruin of the Muslim Empire. And now that gold is not forthcoming the Arab tribes are independent as they were before, and highly scornful of the Sharif's claim to any shadow of respect much less allegiance, from them. The power of Turkey could impose respect upon them when it chose; the "power" of the Sharif is a mere joke among them. They have always been averse to concede to the inhabitants of Mecca a monopoly of all the profit of the pilgrimage. From time immemorial they have attacked and looted pilgrim caravans, a fact which of itself made necessary the presence of a force much greater than the local ruler could ever muster, backed by the prestige of a Great Muslim Power, for the protection of the pilgrims at the time of pilgrimage. The Sharif, deprived of the prestige and power of Turkey, is without the means to overawe the turbulent neighbours whom, before the Western world, he has the effrontery to claim as subjects—tribes who have never been subject to anyone!—and at the same time he is made dependent for his revenue and income on the profits of the pilgrimage. In the present case, it would seem from this report that he tried extortion on the source of the principal legitimate income which the tribes derive from the annual pilgrimage. He took a huge percentage on the hire of camels for the pilgrim caravan from Mecca to Al-Medinah. This, from the report we publish would seem to be the root-cause of the tragedy.

We would not, however, lay much stress upon the explanation given; other explanations quite as reasonable may be forthcoming from the other side. What we would emphasise is the magnitude of the tragedy, and the fact that no similar tragedy among the pilgrims of anything like this magnitude ever, so far as we are aware, took place while the Hejaz was under the protection of a properly constituted Khalifa of the Muslims. The road from Mecca to Medinah was always at the mercy of the independent and half savage Arab tribes. The Turkish Government were aware of the fact and so made due provision for the safety of the pilgrims by providing in the first place a sufficient military escort and in the second place by letting it be clearly known (by experience) that tribes which attacked the caravan would be punished and those which helped it on its way would be rewarded. The tribes in those days were in hand to some extent. Now they are altogether out of hand and animated by a sense of grievance against Sharif Huseyn, as a petty ruler who aspires to lord it over them. This makes us chary of accepting as quite literally true the statement of the extortion practised by the Sharif's Government on the camel-owners. It seems too rash an action, in the circumstances, even for a government intent to harvest all it can while the short season lasts. It seems incredible, in the circumstances, that any Government should have let the pilgrim caravan for Al-Medinah start at all. But supposing the report to be correct in this respect, what happened after we can picture easily: The camel-drivers accompanied the caravan reluctantly from stage to stage, seeking to indemnify themselves for the Sharif's extortion by themselves extorting from the pilgrims money for each stage, until the means or patience of the pilgrims were exhausted, and the advice of their fellow-tribesmen on the road, to leave the caravan to rot and so take vengeance on the miserly Sharif, took full effect on their aggrieved intelligence, with the result that they cleared off with their camels, leaving the thousands of pilgrims, among them women and children two whole stages short of Al-Madinah. Between two thousand and three thousand souls are reported to have perished as the result of their desertion. One thing we cannot understand, and that is: why the pilgrims struggled back to Mecca and not on to Al-Medinah which is so much nearer to the place in which they were forsaken by the camel-men. To explain this, it seems necessary to suppose that there was some adverse force or that they heard rumours of the presence of some adverse force, between them and the City of the Holy Prophet. Indeed, from our previous knowledge of the conditions on that road, we can hardly believe that all the deaths reported were due to privation and the desert sun. It seems inconceivable that the caravan was not subjected to some attack from the wild tribes. Anyhow, it would seem, the survivors struggled back to Mecca, and their condition with the story which they had to tell was a cause of indignation to the pilgrims there assembled, as it well might be.

We have already often stated our opinion that the local ruler of Mecca can never possibly be a true protector of the pilgrims, for the simple reason that from the very circumstances of his position, he is obliged to look upon the pilgrims chiefly as a source of revenue; and that therefore the local ruler of Mecca can never be a true Khalifa of the Muslims. This shocking tragedy upon the pilgrims' road to Al-Medinah furnishes a terrific confirmation of our view and illustration of our meaning when we made that statement. The Holy Places are the Heart of Al-Islam; they can never be the Head, for obvious reasons. The Heart of Al-Islam is now constricted and so unable to perform its proper function in the body politic; and the whole Islamic world is suffering accordingly. Muslims must see the Heart. The case of the Hejjaz with that of the Khilafat must come before the Congress of the Muslims of the world for diagnosis and for drastic treatment. This is a case with which no Power of Europe, no League of Nations and no partial Muslim gathering can deal. It is a case which must be dealt with by the representatives of the Muslim World assembled in a general Council of Islam. A clear statement of the griefs and inconveniences accruing to the Muslims from the present state of things must be drawn up, and then a project of reorganisation conformable to the Religious Law and Muslim welfare. Both should be submitted by duly accredited representatives of the World Muslim Congress to the heads of every Government in Europe, as the will and the desire of the Islamic world. We do not think it will be difficult to win the acquiescence of the Powers: because their statesmen must be well aware that they have made and still are making a hopeless mess of things in Arabia merely because they do not accurately know what Muslims believe, what Muslims need and what Muslims wish.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Not the least evil of the present system of government is that those responsible for working it cannot identify themselves with measures of social benefit without arousing justified suspicion of their attitude and actions. This evil was brought into relief during the discussion on the Statistics Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bill, as we pointed out on Monday, is a necessary piece of legislation not merely for safeguarding the interests of labour but also for securing harmony between employers and employees by removing misunderstandings due to ignorance of facts, which are more often than not the cause of industrial disputes. In introducing the Bill, Sir Maurice Hayward rightly said that there could be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of collecting the information required or of having it complete and reliable; and he recognised that there might be differences as to the nature of the penalties required to enforce the production of the information and the means whereby it was to be provided and also as to the exact nature of the safeguards necessary to prevent any misuse of the information by subordinates and other persons entitled to call for the information from the employers. Recognising this as he did, he would have done well to have circulated the Bill for public criticism before introducing it—a procedure the wisdom of which he has realised as a result of the discussion in the Council.

The Industrial Disputes Bill having been withdrawn from the Council on the undertaking by the Government of India that they would introduce an all-India measure, there is considerable force in the complaint of Mr. Lalji Naranji, that the Government of India have not decided to undertake legislation for all-India for the collection of statistics also so that the jute mills of Bengal, owned by Europeans, could also be compelled to furnish the required information; and his complaint gains an added strength from the fact that the Government of India have for years consistently turned a deaf ear to the demand of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for collection of statistics to help Indian industries." In view of this Mr. Lalji Naranji had reason to question whether the sole desire of the Government of Bombay in introducing this Bill was to help the industrial development of Western India—a doubt which is not likely to be dispelled by Mr. Montgomerie's explanation of the attitude of the Government of India who can only justify their attitude by compelling other Provincial Governments immediately to introduce similar legislation. The failure of the Government of India to do so cannot but lay them open to the charge of unduly favouring non-Indian industrial interes's, a charge inevitable so long as the present system of government lasts. Similarly it was the natural cautiousness of arming with unlimited powers those carrying on the present system of government that led Mr. K. F. Nariman to enter a vehement protest against Clause 6 of Section 4 of the Bill which, as it stands, will enable Government to extend the scope of the measure in any other matter with a view to harass inconvenient political opponents. We have urged these considerations merely to draw attention to some defective provisions of the Bill and to the obvious lesson that, in the interest of social legislation no less than for the advancement of the country in all other vital matters, it is essential that the present system of government should give place to one fully responsible and responsive to the people.

For the rest we cannot too strongly commend the Bill, defective as some of its provisions are, as we cannot too strongly deplore the opposition of the representatives of the mill-owners to the Bill on grounds most of which are too flimsy for serious consideration. The work of the Bombay Labour Office has not been as satisfactory as we could have wished; but it is essential. That work, it has been shown from experience, cannot be done well if statistics are collected on a voluntary basis. The recent arbitrary and unjustifiable dismissal of hundreds of men employed in the G. I. P. Workshops would have been impossible if the railway authorities had been compelled to disclose all the relevant facts. The desirability of collecting statistics compulsorily being accepted and the experience of other countries has shown that there is no alternative the duty of the legislature is to devise a machinery which, while serving the purpose in view, will cause the least amount of interference with the industries concerned and provide adequate safeguards against abuse or misuse of authority. During the debate in the Council several speakers pointed out what modifications were necessary in the provisions of the Bill, especially in regard to its scope and the penal clause. It is for the Government now to re-draft the Bill in the light of the criticism made in the Council so as to facilitate its smooth passage during the next session.

Notes of the Day.

A Tribute To Indian Press.

Speaking at the luncheon given to him by the Institute of Journalists, Sir Roderick Jones, the head of Reuter's, who has just returned to London after a world tour, paid a tribut to the good tone and remarkable technical efficiency of the Japanese Press and the English newspapers in the Far East and India. He also emphasised the growing desire of the best Chinese journalists and the vernacular Press in India to attain the highest English standard of journalism and predicted an enormous development of journalism in China during the next twenty years. We do not know if "the highest English standard of journalism" is necessarily the highest standard of journalism, but accepting Sir Roderick Jones' assumption, we have no doubt but that the Press in the East generally and India in particular will be sincerely grateful to him for the appreciation. But a tribute of this kind will be of little value if the news agency which Sir Roderick Jones controls does not help the Press in the East by more satisfactorily meeting its requirements as regards foreign news and by interpreting Eastern public opinion as well as events in the East to the world outside more impartially than it has been doing hitherto. We have only to refer to the performance of the Teheran correspondent of Reuter's to show what improvemets are necessary in Reuter's methods and machinery for the collection of news.

An Immoral Suggestion.

If Viscount Curzon's object in drawing the attention of the President of the Board of Trade to the E. I. Railway Company's order for spring bars from a German firm was merely to induce the latter to investigate the factors which render it impossible for British manufacturers to compete on equal terms with their foreign rivals in the world's markets, we have nothing to say. But if his object was to suggest to the Minister that he should have brought pressure on the High Commissioner for India to reject the German firm's tender in favour of the British one, even though the latter was higher by 93 shillings per ton, one can only characterise it as immoral and highly reprehensible. Viscount Curzon's picture of the plight of the British iron and steel industry may be quite true, but why should India be obliged to sacrifice her own interests in order that the profits of British manufacturers may be swelled? That British manufacturers are not able to compete with their German rivals even when all the circumstances are in their favour, shows that there is something radically wrong in the organisation of the British industry. But instead of tackling this root evil, British politicians raise a hue and cry every time an Indian contract goes to a non-British firm. And, it is these very politicians who talk loudest about England's "civilising mission" in India and the privileges of "Imperial citizenship."

"Politics" in Council.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee's suggestion in the Municipal Corporation that a clear definition of the term "Politics" should be ascertained has not been carried out, for such a definition would have helped not only Municipal Corporators but also non-official Legislative Council members to keep themselves scrupulously out of the bounds of politics, in their speeches. In the opinion of Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S., the Council is not the place to indulge in speeches with a political flavour in them, at least for non-official members, the privilege of making political speeches being the exclusive monopoly of official members. Any impartial reader of Mr. Jayakar's speech in the Council on the Children's Protection Bill, will be able to convince himself that it was a most sober and reasoned criticism of some of the objectionable features of the Bill, without the least suggestion of political controversy in it. But to the "non-political" temperament of Mr. Montgomerie the speech appeared to breathe nothing but political fire and brimstone. In the view of this official, every suggestion that goes against the official grain, every statement of unpleasant truth that the official mentality fails to digest, every remark that impugns the correctness of the official estimate of men and things, seems to be "politics" of a most objectionable character.

"Jumpy" Officials.

Messrs. Jayakar and Nariman had the hardihood to suggest that in the existing condition of the relations between the police and the people, the latter would strongly object to any legislation which would empower police officers of the Sub-Inspector's rank to remove a minor girl from the control of her parents or guardians and to detain her at the Police Station until he chose to bring her before a Court of Law. In Mr. Montgomerie's opinion this was an unwarranted and comprehensive insult to the morals of the whole body of police. We do not know anything of the insult or the standard of morality among the police of the Presidency, but if Mr. Montgomerie is not living in the clouds but on solid earth he should find no difficulty in ascertaining the feeling on the subject among the people. Even the Sub-Inspectors themselves, we make bold to assert, will enlighten Mr. Montgomerie a good deal on the point, for after all they are Indians and are bound to know the truth, however unpleasant it may be to their official conscience and however unjust its implications may appear to them personally. It is only because officials of the type of Mr. Montgomerie live completely out of touch with the sentiments of those whose destinies they seek to mould, that they are shocked when confronted with unpleasant facts, refuse to believe them and resent the efforts to disabuse their minds of silly notions as to what is good or bad for the people they "govern." There are a good many other defects in the Bill, which require to be removed if the measure is to secure popular support. Some of these have been pointed out by the non-official speakers and one at least of them Mr. Montgomerie himself has admitted. All these require the closest scrutiny by the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred. It is to be hoped that officials like Mr. Montgomerie, instead of getting "jumpy" at every statement of unpleasant truth by non-officials, will try to understand and appreciate the latter's view point, since it is only by such efforts on their part that the work of the Council can be carried on smoothly.

Bombay Municipal Scandal.

From the voluminous report of the Sub-Committee and the lengthy minutes attached to it, as also the Commissioner's explanation, about the construction of the two bridges at Kasheli, for bringing the new pipe line across the creek, it is evident that there has been inexcusable bungling on the part of the Municipal executive. The facts revealed afford a remarkable proof of Sir M. Visvesvaraya's indictment of the existing municipal administration. The Commissioner has taken all the blame on his own shoulders and is evidently proud of this self-imposed martyrdom. It was entirely unbusinesslike, however, to place before the Standing Committee estimates after estimates which had to be repeatedly revised. The two bridges between them cost the Corporation about sixty lakhs of rupees, and it was to be expected that officials concerned would have been careful in making their estimates or plans. But evidently, as one of the members stated at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday, the Corporation's officers accepted a scheme which was kindly prepared for them by the very contractors to whom the work was ultimately entrusted. The bridges now being built are "larger, and the pipe track is, therefore, also proportionately long," and yet on insufficient data the work was recommended to the Standing Committee by the experts of the Corporation. In fact there was no advantage offered in building the bridges on the site selected, and the Commissioner's rather belated arguments, that by the spending of the extra ten lakhs which the Sub-Committee's report states were wasted, the Corporation would be able to get the additional water supply into the city by June next, will not convince anyone. And yet, we do not know whether there would really have been a delay if the bridges had been built on another site than that now selected.

Waste of Public Money.

There is very little doubt that the Corporation's experts knew very little about the business they were dealing with, and they themselves had to rely on the contractors for their plans and estimates. It is a dangerous luxury to get estimates of work of this kind prepared by the contractors, to whom its execution is ultimately to be entrusted. The Commissioner says that the course he has now adopted is the best one, as by wasting the Corporation's money in one direction he has saved them a great deal in other ways. We are not convinced that due care has been taken in the handling of the whole affair. Quite apart from the legal objection now raised, we are sure greater care and intelligence on the part of the officers entrusted with the work would have saved the Corporation much money. Time and again the Commissioner has virtually driven the Corporation into rushing the estimates through without proper scrutiny, by telling them of the dire consequences that would follow if the scheme were held up; and now the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee has in careful terms censured the officials. The Standing Committee is not over-weighted with Nationalist members, and our complaint against it always has been that it is too subservient to the wishes of the Commissioner as even he will admit. When such a Committee has thought it fit to adopt a report in which the executive has been gravely censured, we may take it for granted that there is something rotten in the condition of municipal affairs. This will give some inkling to the ratepayers of Bombay of how their money is wasted in diverse directions.

Boosting the D. D.

The official answer to Mr. Nariman's question in the Legislative Council as to why the work of preparing the pamphlet boosting the Development Department was not undertaken by the Director of Information but was entrusted to Mr. St. Nihal Singh, will hardly satisfy the public. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's explanation is that "it was considered desirable to entrust the preparation of the pamphlet to a journalist with special experience in this class of work and with connections with the Press and publishers in England and America which would enable him to secure wide publicity for it." Would Mr. Cowasji kindly explain what he means by the expression "this class of work?" If he means by it the correct appraisement of the worth of the development and town-planning schemes, will Mr. Cowasji let the public know what "special experience" Mr. Singh has acquired in such work? If, on the other hand, Mr. Cowasji means by the expression, the boosting of a thing irrespective of its merits and demerits, one would like to know whether the Development Department could not carry out its operations without such boosting? Mr. Singh's pamphlet contains ample evidence of such indiscriminate boosting. It may be he has done his duty to the complete satisfaction of those who engaged his services at the rate of some Rs. 75 per page. But, has the tax payer no voice in the matter? It is out of his pockets, that Mr. Singh's fabulous remuneration has been paid. After all, what is the worth of Mr Singh's appraisement of the Development Department's schemes? If he had been asked to dwell on the obnoxious features of these schemes, instead of on their pleasant features alone, he could have prepared a pamphlet which would have made the Development "bosses" sit up. Is not the real reason why Mr. Singh was selected to undertake the work this, that Mr. Singh being a non-official and an Indian to boot, who enjoys some reputation, the Development Department was anxious both to exploit that reputation and to save officials from the charge of boosting a thing which deserved universal condemnation? Mr. Cowasji has referred to Mr. Singh's connections with the press and publishers in England and America, which would enable him to secure wide publicity for the pamphlet. How are the public in England and America interested in the Back Bay Reclamation and other schemes of the Department? Is Mr. Cowasji anxious that English and American investors in real property or speculators in stocks should divert their attention to India? If Mr. Cowasji wants publicity for the schemes merely on patriotic account, the pamphlet will be found to be a most misleading guide. It exaggerates the merits of the various schemes and suppresses their demerits in a most reprehensible manner. Take Mr. Singh's reference to the cement chawls for the workers which the Department has built or is building. If he had not been writing to order, Mr. Singh would have found it difficult to write of them in restrained language. Unless the object in publishing the pamphlet is completely to whitewash the extravagance and blunders of the Department and hoodwink people outside India, we can see no use for it.

MR. DAS' VISIT TO ENGLAND!

LORD PARMOOR'S LETTER.

INQUIRY IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 23.

The likelihood of the visit of Mr. C. R. Das to England was raised by Mr. Howard Bury in the House of Commons this afternoon when Mr. Richards replying said he had no information as to whether Mr. Das had been granted a passport to come to England. He was equally without information as to whether Lord Olivier had written another letter or whether a passport was required owing to a telegram from Lord Parmoor to Mr. Das in which he said that the present was the suitable time from the Swarajist standpoint for Mr. Das to come over.—Reuter.

LORD OLIVIER'S STATEMENT.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" CONCLUSION.

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LONDON, July 23.

The "Manchester Guardian" concludes from Lord Olivier's statement in the House of Lords on July 21st that he and the India Office favour the idea of Mr. Das coming to England, but points out that this will necessitate his absence from Bengal for at least six weeks and asks if Mr. Das was ready to risk this in the present state of affairs. One would be justified in concluding that the Swarajist leaders were moving towards a significant change in tactics. The paper remarks, a great many people in India will be surprised to find Mr. Das described by a "high authority in Indian politics" quoted by Lord Olivier in the House of Lords as a "particularly upright and scrupulous politician second only to Mr. Gandhi in saintliness of character." The "Manchester Guardian" says, in fact, he is a lawyer politician who for twenty years has been in the rough and tumble of the Nationalist agitation. Nobody is likely to be more astonished than Mr. Das himself at the unexpected tribute to a type of perfection his friends have never claimed for him.

POST OFFICE DEFALCATION

RS. 16,000 INVOLVED AT BENARES.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, July 23.

A serious defalcation has just been detected in Cantonment Post Office at Benares. It appears that a sum of Rs. 16,000 was received in the said Post Office from the Benares military authorities by a cheque in favour of the Postmaster together with some 880 money orders for issue to military pensioners and others. These do not seem to have been despatched at all. Other items amounting to about Rs 10,000 have not been accounted for by the Postmaster Mr. Bloomfield who has been suspended and is under police surveillance pending investigation which is proceeding.

POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Mr. Justice Wallace and Mr. Justice Madhvan Nair delivered to-day judgment in the criminal appeal preferred by Kollatu Iyer and Manikka Iyer who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore of the offence of being in possession of 17 one hundred rupee counterfeit currency notes and of using one of them as genuine and sentenced to an aggregate of ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions Judge had convicted the accused of two offences, namely, of using one of the counterfeit notes as genuine and of being in possession of sixteen counterfeit notes, and sentenced them on the first count to seven years' and on the second count to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships agreeing with the appellants' counsel that both the offences formed part of the same transaction and that the sentence on the second count was not sustainable, annulled the sentence of three years imprisonment on the second count.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

RESULT OF SPECULATION.

LONDON, July 23.

New York.—Cotton advanced from 160 to 185 points on heavy speculative and general buying owing to heat and drought in south-west. Many large Wall Street and western traders who are prominently identified with the advance in the grains were heavy buyers of cotton.—Reuter.

TROPIAL DISEASES CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 24.

Kingston, (Jamaica).—The International Conference on Tropical Diseases has opened here. Sir Leonard Rogers and other British experts are attending.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
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ALLIED CONFERENCE

PREMIER AND BANKERS

AMERICANS ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 23.

It appears that Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, who is unofficially visiting England with the American Lawyers' Association, has been in consultation with Mr. Macdonald and other Conference delegates. He saw M. Herriot to-day at the American Embassy in the company of the American Ambassador.

The report that M Herriot is going to Paris over the week-end to consult the French Parliament with regard to the negotiations in London is officially denied.

The Committee of Jurists mentioned in an official communique is regarded as the first step towards getting German representatives to appear before the Conference.

Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury had a long conference with Mr. Macdonald to-day. Subsequently the Premier interviewed bankers including Mr. Lemont, Sir Montague Norman and Sir Robert Kindersley with regard to the question of the security of investors in the loan to Germany.—Reuter.

WEDNESDAY'S PLENARY MEETING.

LONDON, July 23.

The plenary Inter-Allied Conference reassembled, this afternoon. Delegates included Canadian Senator Belcourt, while the High Commissioners for Australia and India were present in the capacity of observers. M. Herriot will probably go to Paris to-morrow, returning on Monday.

COMMITTEES AT WORK.

LONDN, July 23.

An official communique about the Allied Conference shows that after Mr. Macdonald made the statement with regard to the representation of the Dominions and India a Committee of jurists was appointed to report on the question whether putting into operation of the Dawes plan gave rise to questions and if so which requiring to be settled by an agreement with Germany and what procedure should be adopted in order to arrive at such an agreement without in any way running counter to the Treaty of Versailles. Consideration of the report of the first Committee was deferred pending the conclusion of the work of the second and third Committees.

Sir Robert Kindersley submitted the report of the third committee with regard to the organisation to be established for putting to a proper use payments by Germany particularly deliveries in kind. The Committee expressed the opinion that the Reparations Commission was eminently suited for this purpose. Therefore, it was unnecessary to appoint a new body. As a result of discussion the terms of reference to the third Committee had been extended.—Reuter

DONALD COMMITTEE.

GOVT. TO ADOPT MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Hartshorn announced in the House of Commons, to-day, that Government had decided to adopt the main recommendations of the Donald Wireless Committee. He added that Marconis, meanwhile, had submitted proposals in respect of the use of short-wave directive stations, the so-called beam stations for communication between the Dominions, Britain and India, and had definitely arranged to erect a beam station in Canada to communicate with Britain.

Government was prepared to co-operate in a trial of this new system. The agreement would be submitted for the approval of the Commons, in a few days, by which Marconis as contractors would erect a beam station in Britain adapted for communication with Canada and capable of extension to South Africa, India and Australia. Government would only accept to pay for installations if they fulfilled certain minimum guarantees, namely, the communication rate of a hundred words per minute for following the average number of hours daily throughout the year with Canada 18, with South Africa 11, India 12 and Australia 7 hours. Communication would only take place during the hours of darkness for one or two hours before and after twilight. Thus, such stations were generally only suitable for deferred traffic. A high-power station, similar to that which was being erected at Rugby, was still necessary for long-distance communications for all hours, which Government regarded as essential and strategic and for other reasons.

The Governments of India and New Zealand had stated that the station of the new type did not meet with their requirements, and the Government of India was awaiting replies to their invitation to form an Indian Company to erect a high-power station in India. The Governments of Australia and South Africa had not reached the final decision but it was understood that they were disposed to allow as a trial the erection of beam-stations in Australia and South Africa for communication with Britain. His Majesty's Government had undertaken to provide corresponding installations in Britain as extensions to the station to be used for Canada service. Marconis had agreed to co-operate. The question of improved business organisation to work British stations was being considered by a further Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Donald which was expected to report shortly.

Asked if this meant that Australia and South Africa were abandoning their intention to erect high-power stations, Mr. Hartshorn said that appeared to be their general attitude at least till they had given this thing a trial.—Reuter.

UNDER THE SHARIF HUSEYN

THE MARTYR'S ROAD

HORRIBLE FATE OF HAJIS.

THOUSANDS DIE IN DESERT.

A heart-rending tragedy has occurred in the heart of Haramain Sharifain under the very nose of the so-called Khalifa of the Muslims, the Sharif of Mecca, according to a correspondent of "Hamdam":—

"The caravan of 22,000 Hajis that started for Medina, after aggravating delay, had to return disappointed without having the blessings of visiting the Prophet's town. This is an event unparallelled in the history of Islam. We have never heard throughout the 1,300 years that a caravan were kept back from visiting the Holy Shrine. It is given out that wild and rebellious clans of the Arabs and the Beduins waylaid them and did not permit them to go to Medina. But it is not correct.

"The real thing is that tyranny and oppression are rampant in Arabia to-day, under the evil genius of Sharif Huseyn. Not only are the people of towns but even the Beduins of the desert are groaning under it and have been forced to redress themselves on the tyrant in any and every manner. There are long-standing feuds between the Sharif and the Arab families which remain to be settled and a majority of the clans refuse to owe allegiance to the Sharif even as a king, much less as a Khalifa. This is necessary to realise if we want to get at the real genesis of the tragedy that has taken place and the atrocity that has been perpetrated against the Hajis.

"Before the caravan could proceed, a proclamation was issued to the Hajis that Rs. 230 per head would be levied from every Haji as camel-hire. People in charge of the expedition collected Rs. 230 per head from each Haji and paid the money into the Sharif's Exchequer through the officials concerned, and submitted a list of the Hajis in their custody. The caravan then started.

"The officials started making payments to the ring leaders of the camel-drivers according to the number of camels they had furnished. They deducted Rs. 119 per camel as the tax of the Government or the Khilafat and gave the remaining Rs. 111 for the hire of each camel. This was the real origin of the whole trouble. The prevalent custom is that the Shaikhs of various clans collect the fees for the camels when they reach Medina and distribute them among their people. This time the officials played them false. After making a contract to levy Rs. 48 per camel no less than Rs. 119 were exacted. This they found out after they reached the fifth stage, viz., Rabegh. Naturally it infuriated them. They halted at Rabegh, and a conference of about 6,000 Beduins was held at Meer Abbas a place only two days' journey from Medina, to deliberate over the steps to be taken against the treachery of the Sharif, inasmuch as he had used their camels to collect the camel-hire from Hajis. They decided to demand that money back from the Sharif, and in case he refused to do so, to leave the Hajis at Rabegh.

"Message after message was sent to the Sharif, but he remained inflexible. Nothing else was expected from this greedy "Caliph" with whom the rest, comfort and even lives of the Hajis weight much less than the rupees they paid. The consequence was that the poor Hajis, were left in the burning desert of Rabegh. There were women and babies among them. There were no shelter, no trees. The hot sun beating on the head and the fiery sands beneath and scorching simoom blowing to crown all, and not enough water to drink. Imagination is appalled at the condition of these pilgrims. Suffice it to say that no less than two to three thousand souls succumbed. This was a "Kiyamat." After eight days of fruitless waiting for redress they decided to return to Mecca. The condition in which they got back is impossible to describe. May God not let us look on such a sight again!

"Fortunately or unfortunately, there were not many Indians in that caravan. Most of them hailed from Java and Sumatra.

"The newspaper "Alkibla" is trying to gloss over the whole affair by giving specious accounts. It suggests that the Sharif's Government was afraid lest civil feuds might break out between the rival factions of the Arabs, and therefore it was thought proper to turn the Hajis back to Mecca. But the question remains, if such promptings of humanity were at work, why were 2 to 3 thousand souls allowed to perish in the desert without any help or protection.

"It seems those who cancelled their programme of Haj at the eleventh hour were the luckiest. The Angora Assembly showed great foresight and premonition in advising their intending Hajis to put off the visit this year."

LOSS OF AN INDIAN TEA PLANTER.

LONDON, July 24.

It is stated that a tea planter Mr. Frederick Peterson who was coming home from Calcutta on board the "Morvada" which arrived at Plymouth yesterday disappeared after the ship's last call at Malta. It is feared that he fell overboard.—Reuter.

STATEMENT REFUTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 23.

There is no truth in the statement published in the press that His Excellency the Viceroy will meet all Provincial Governors at a Conference in Simla. Enquiry shows that such a conference is not at all in contemplation.

FLOOD HAVOC

DISQUIETING REPORTS

SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Disquieting reports reach here from the West Coast. A message from Tellichery says that incessant rain and furious winds have caused heavy damage to many houses, particularly to those belonging to the Panchmas, all of whom were removed in boats to places of safety. Many Panchmas rendered homeless are wandering about the streets and require immedite relief.

The situation on the Ghat section of the Shencottah Travancore line is growing worse, as more landslips have occurred between Shencottah and Tanmalai. The loss to the railway authorities on the West Coast alone is estimated at more than a crore. Floods have appeared again in the Kaplathi River in South Malabar, where water has now risen to ten feet. The accumulated post-bags lying at Shoranur are being brought down by motor-vans to Olavakkot, from which place they will be despatched by a train. Though floods in the Cauvery have abated, the downpour of rain continues and house collapses are increasing in the Coimbatore District where, according to an authentic report, in the one village of of Satyamangalam alone 800 houses have collapsed or sustained irreparable damage since the commencement of the flood.

It is officially intimated that the Netravati River in South Canara is in full flood, water-level being nearly eugal to the last year's maximum.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

While the water level in the Cauvery has fallen by five feet, floods are spreading over areas further south. According to a message received from Madura to-day the river Vaigai is flooded and the Travancore State is suffering from a heavy downpour which has caused a sudden flood in the Periyar river. The precipitate rise of waters has caused several houses to be abandoned. Loss of life is reported besides the incalculable damage done to property and crops.

The present Travancore floods are reported to be unprecedented both in the volume and the extent of damage done by them. A planter of the High Range who was trying to find his way to Peermade in a motor car two days ago, finding the area flooded took to a footpath, says a Madura message, and is reported missing. A search party is now searching the area for him.

According to a Coonoor message it is still raining in torrents and the latest information is that the West Coast mails will be conveyed from Olavakote by boats. Trichinopoly reports, "the floods have subsided by three feet and ballast trains are now running up to Srirangam Road with sand bags and that both Srirangam and Trichinopoly are out of danger."

DIVERSION OF MAILS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Transhipment being impossible, all mails to Southern India and Ceylon from Madras are now being diverted through Erode-Trichy line. As a result of the serious breach, Trichinopoly mails will be carried by motor vans from Kultitalai to Trichinopoly via Manaparai. About 1200 accumulated mail bags are sent to-day, by the Lettupalayam Mail to Erode with extra workers on the mail van. It is expected that Madras will get its South Indian and Ceylon mails by the new route.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ELOODS,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

An official report states that accounts of the floods have been received so far from the Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Salem Districts. There reports began to arrive on the 16th of this month but as to the situation during the last two days no reports have been received.

The Coimbtare telegram received by Government stated that Bhavani and Cauvery rivers were in flood. It was estimated that 900 houses had been demolished and 3,000 people rendered homeless. Property lost amounted to Rs. 40,000.

The Trichinopoly telegram stated that the Cauvery had been breached in several places including Trichinopoly town which was isolated. It was estimated that 700 people were homeless. The Coleroon bridge had been destroyed and the Cauvery Bridge cracked.

Reports from Tanjore stated that the Cauvery delta was in flood which was the highest since 1896. Serious breaches in the Coleroon and Cauvery banks had occurred and numerous breaches along other rivers. Several breaches had been closed but others were beyond control and could not be closed till the rivers fell.

Reports from Salem were to effect that the Cauvery was in flood in the Trichengode and Namakal Taluks. The damage had not been ascertained. The floods were subsiding.

The telegram received from Madura stated that the Periyar main dam was safe but the roads to the dam had been destroyed for two miles. The last telegram from Trichinopoly dated 22nd stated that the flood level was falling. The Cauvery bridge was still standing. No loss of lives was reported from any of these districts.

FLOODS IN MADURA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

The Vaigai river in Madura is in high floods since this evening and floods are making way into the town. More floods are apprehended to-night and much anxiety and panic has been created. The anuppanadi Channel is over-flooded and the Anuppanadi

(Continued on next page)

CENTRAL BANK.

CAUSE OF CALCUTTA RUMOUR.

MR. POCHKHANAWALA ON BANKING LEGISLATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

In the course of a statement to the Associated Press Mr. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India Ltd., deals with the rumours which rtcently gained currency in Calcutta and led to a run on the bank some days ago. He says that, after serving his apprenticeship first with the Chartered Bank and later with the Bank of India he joined the Central Bank in 1911 and from its start to the present day has been responsible for its management. He points out that all eyes are now turned to the Central Bank and particularly to its Managing Director to see how the concern will get on after its recent amalgamation with the Tata Bank and contends that difficulties have been specially organised by the enemies of the Central Bank. Mr. Pochkhanawala says that the amalgamation of the two banks has incurred the displeasure of some persons who do not lose an opprtunity to condemn the amalgamation and run down the Central Bank. In this connection he draws attention to the opinion of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett who considers that the Central Bank has done a great service to the country by the amalgamation.

Mr. Pochkhanawala emphasises the necessity for speedy legislation to give protection to companies, particularly Banks against unwarranted proceedings. Such legislation, he states should be framed so as not to curtail the rights of shareholders but should be designed to punish a shareholder who makes false allegations against a company. Such persons, he points out, knowingly harm the interests of the company and the company or other shareholders should have a right to claim damages against the offender.

He contends that remedial measures should be vested in the shareholders of a company themselves and that if say half the total number of shareholders consider that the attitude adopted or action taken by particular shareholders is injurious to the interests of the company such shareholders should be compelled to relinquish their holding at a price determined either by the ruling market quotation or on the basis of the intrinsic value of the shares as calculated from the last published balance sheet. Mr. Pochkhanawala insists that only by protective legislation on lines such as the foregoing are indigenous companies, particularly credit institutions, likely to be able to withstand the many shocks to which they are subject in a country where the most trivial rumours secure serious attention with amazing ease.

RUMOUR AND PUBLICITY.

Finally he appeals to the Press to show a sense of proportion and responsibility in reporting business cases and commercial news. He points out that a man with a case however trivial or however serious, has a big pull in the matter of publicity. A plaintiff under existing law can keep his grievance unfounded though it may be, before the public for months by the succession of delays, adjournments, appeals etc. which the law permits. In the meantime the credit of the defendant institution is damaged often very seriously and little is left to it but to make the best of an irritating situation. He suggests that all responsible newspapers should carefully investigate the merits of each case before giving it the benefit of wide publicity in its initial stages. He points out that newspapers themselves have a direct interest in sound, stable business and particularly banking and it is as much to their interest as to anyone else to enquire closely into the facts of every case before lending their support to circulating what often turn out to be the wildest rumours and the most trivial complaints in the lower courts of justice. Remedy or compensation are of little use after the gratest possible harm has been done. The question is not one of cure but of prevention.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

LONDON, July 23.

Marina (Pisa).—Aviator Locatelli is leaving for London, via., Paris on 24th July, in the aeroplane which was to have been used for a polar expedition. He will also attempt a trans-Atlantic flight to New York.—Reuter.

[Pisa is capital of Tuscany, in Italy.]

FINANCE BILL

LONDON, July 23.

The Finance Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons after a debate in which Sir Robert Horne drew a gloomy picture of the condition of British trade owing to heavy taxation.

Mr. Graham, replying, admitted that much of British trade was being conducted under enormous difficulties. He expressed the opinion that Government would best help by proceeding on the lines of sound finance and maintaining British credit.—Reuter.

At the Queen's Club, on Wednesday, athletes from the Dominions beat the Archilles Club in an athletic contest, by 35 points to 31.—Reuter.

Tokio.—Maclaren has arrived at Faramushiru.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

AMENDMENT TO RENT ACT

GOVT. BILL PASSED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 24.

To-day's proceedings of the Council were interesting and lively on account of the debate over Government's motion to amend the Rent Act as to extend protection afforded by it to dwelling houses in Karachi till end of December 1925. The visitors' gallery was crowded and His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson watched the debate from the Governor's box. The Bill was introduced in a brief speech by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Member in charge. The Swaraj Party had decided to give freedom of action to its members and not to make the question a party issue. Mr. Jayakar electing to remain neutral. It was, however, known beforehand the tenants will have their way as the support of the majority of the Swarajists, the whole Non-Brahmin Party and the members of Government was assured. The Bill presents for the first time an unique occasion to the Swarajists to stand shoulder to shoulder with Government members in support of a Government Bill. Many Swarajists seem to feel embarassed enough at this anomaly when their party's electing cry has been obstruction fist and obstruction last to all Government measures, good, bad and indifferent. Mr. Nariman explained away his support of Government as proving the bona fide of his Party's motive to support Government where they had earned it and to oppose them where they deserved to be opposed. The House enjoyed the humour of the situation and listened in a good spirit to Mr. Nariman's explanations and vindications of his Party. Prof. Swaminarayan, another Swarajist member declared for once he would rise superior to the principles of his party and partially support Government in this measure. Mr. Javakar, however, was guarded he did not raise the technical inconsistancy arising from his party's declared policy of obstruction, but confirmed himself to the matter of fact reasons which governed his party's decision.

The case for the landlords was placed before the Council by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Bombay, and he was followed by Maulvie Raifuddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Mansuri and Mr. Nurmuhamad who opposed the Bill. The speeches against the Bill were constantly jeered at and interrupted at the slightest provocation and the Council is not in a mood to listen to the laboured pleas of the landlords. Dr. Dadachanji was warmly cheered when replying to the argument as to how long an emergence measure like the Rent Act was to continue. He declared it would continue for as long a period as the present abnormal conditions continued even if it meant ten years.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Council meet at 2 p.m. to-day and after few questions been put and answered, the consideration of the Bill to amend the Rent Act as to extend its protection to dwelling houses in Karachi till December 1925 and to prevent tenants from profiteering by sub-letting under the provisions of the Act was taken up. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Member in charge, moved the Bill in brief speech. He said in spite of the Rent Act there was a case in Karachi in which while the standard rent was Rs. 6 it had been let for Rs. 67. There were other instances of rooms with standard rent of Rs. 12 being let for Rs. 40 and rooms with rent of Rs. 30 being let for Rs. 70 and Rs. 90. It was true the Rent Act was an emergency measure and had been renewed again and again, but in view of the appalling conditions revealed by the statitisos Government felt its duty to bring forward this measure and leave it to the decision of the House. According to reports on the development of Karachi there were 60,000 persons living in groups of 6 to 9 in single room tenements; 23,000 persons living in groups of 10 to 19 and 5,000 persons in groups of 20 and over in single room tenements. The Bill also aimed at preventing sub-letting by tenants the existing sections having been found defective.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then explained the objects of the Bill.

LANDLORDS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, representing the Bombay landlords declared the continuation of an emergency measure on the Statute Book was gross injustice and said he was firmly of the opinion that the Bill must disappear from the Statute Book. How long was the Rent Act to continue and why should the landlords alone be penalised when there was no control over the earnings of return by capital invested in industries. The landlords of Karachi had memorialised the Council against the extension of the Rent Act. They had declared that rooms of rent value of Rs. 15 were lying unoccupied. Why had not the tenants approached the Council with a memorial? Obviously it must be because they had no case to stand upon. The continuance of the Rent Act was responsible for the continued over-crowding by the poor classes with a vow to save money. If the cost of living had increased so also had earnings. Wages of labourers and clerks had risen over by 100 per cent. Of 10 lakhs of population in Bombay only 15,000 were landlords and it was time Government thought of their duty to the minority also. If Government were in earnest to help the tenants they ought to introduce a development scheme in Karachi also. Under the present policy landlords were expected to invest their money and build houses and hand over the control to the tenants. This was a situation which

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MESSAGE OF INDIAN ART

MR. K. H. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

At the National Medical College on Saturday, Mr. K. H. Vakil delivered a lecture on "The Message of Indian Art." Prof. J. G. Khare presided. Mr. Vakil in the course of his speech said—

I consider it a privilege to place before you aspects of national culture that, in an age of pedantic refinements and sterile polemics, have been kept remote from the influences which shape the nation's mind and ultimately decide its power. I realise that I am speaking to an assembly of medical students, an assembly of those who, I believe, have pledged their lives to Life. You are, I assume, trying to understand its conditions and master its laws. Why? Because you want to protect life. You want to preserve life. Can the religions, the spiritual aspirations recorded by humanity, point to a nobler diviner mission? And, what is Art? Art is the medium, the most perfect that humanity has yet been able to fashion, for expressing those ambitions and aspirations. Art inspires because its seeks its inspiration from spiritual emotions. And, it leads towards those religious convictions which shine out of the black and dismal background which the history of mankind and its brutal catastrophes reveal us. Science may trace the evolution of the brute and the ape as man. Art alone can explain it. Art alone can enable us to feel the angelic lineaments of what would otherwise appear as brutal and repulsive. It alone can therefore inspire us with that faith that not only understands the desire of the moth for the star but sacrifices everything for the expression and attainment of that desire. It is said that we as a nation lack the historic sense. Perhaps it is a disadvantage, perhaps it is not. But our monuments give us a fairly reliable and distinct idea of our cultural heritage if history is to be viewed and interpreted as a science which interprets the laws of humanity, as a philosophy that traces the fundamental laws of human advancement as a religion which emphasises the eternal unity which contradicts the conflicts of creeds and interests. The artist, cannot renounce the privilege he derives from an unconditional acceptance of the sovereignty of human and therefore of permanent values. His first instinct is thus to go straight to his surroundings, to nature, to life as he sees around him. His love of beauty is greater than his desire for gains. He is athirst only for joy and beauty. The poetry that rules him is, as a sage has observed, "the feeling of a former world and of a future." He cannot lightly renounce his obligations to the future Nor can he forget his reverence for life. His individualism if any is merged in the common vision because it is the common vision which obtains for him the permanent values of his individualism. Having these values in mind we may acquire the attitude necessary for our pilgrimage Commence that pilgrimage at any point the story is the same. The chapters may vary in time, length, contents, form and space but the conclusion is the same.

THE COMMON APPEAL.

Start with the Elephanta caves if you like, go South, East, North and on your return journey when you arrive at Ahmedabad you will find that the magnificent sculptures at Elephanta which first stirred your vision make the same appeal as the architectural treasures at Ahmedabad. The paintings at Ajanta will create in you a tumult, an excitement and an intense passionate longing, a feeling of humiliation as well as that of inconceivable glory that will haunt you unto the last. It will open your eyes to the India that was, to the India that might have been, to the India that yet could be and also alas to the India that is not. What could be the spiritual stature, the technical perfection, of the artists who could with the minimum of materials, with the minimum of devices, of line and of colour lay bare and evoke the divinity lurking in the outward form of a beggar maid? The fly whisk in tender fingers finding its nest on the soft and inviting contours of the shoulders, the tranquil glance which reads through your miniature world, the smile that most irritatingly suggests the utter stupidity of your childish fears, the perfectly poised hand on the luminous fragment that engirdles the throbbing limbs, the shy grace with which they lean back what is the secret that has enabled the artist to render an ordinary incident into a holy ritual, a bit of attendant womanhood quivering with unfathomable impulses into a prelude to the richest harmonies which lead you ultimately to the Light of Asia the divine majesty of Bhagvan Buddha? What is it? What is the secret of the unknown artist who in an apparently insignificant bronze figure of Shiva conjures up the conceptions of infinity and eternity as a living experience? The material is different, the size is different, the time is different, the artist is different, the place is different but the message of the Natraj in Madras is not different from the message of the Tandav at the Elephanta. Centuries apparently separate the artists but their message proclaims the vision which unites them across these centuries, the vision which reduces the passage of centuries as an insignificant incident in the evolution of the spirit of man. What is the secret of the artist who has clothed in an almost epic spirit the Death of Inayet Khan? Turn again to another miracle. What is the secret of the artists who could fashion the Taj whose lyric magnificence flashes across and illumines a civilisation? What is the secret of the artists who could recapture something of the same lyric spirit in the Rajput paintings. The material and the spiritual, the conflict of power and passions, the feast and festivals, the songs and dances, the hunting scenes and the pomp of royal courts so vividly recalled by the paintings drive us again on the same quest. What is the secret? As I said, commence your pilgrimage at any point, open any chapter you like of the history of art in this country and you will find the same story continued. As you proceed from point to point in your pilgrimage, as you follow one miracle after another in painting, architecture, sculpture, the art-crafts, music or folk-songs, the dances or the drama, to react on your live and responsive impulses and instincts the question will grow well-nigh intolerable in its insistence. What is the secret? What were the ideals that could inspire such unique achievements? What were the visions that evoked the wonderful magic which unites the artists despite the difference in time, place, form and material? To those whose impulses ring true, whose instincts are intact, whose vision is not obscured by knowledge but illumined by insight, whose actions are inspired by purposes which distinguish man from the brute and the ape in him the secret is written, the ideals expressed, in a language they dare not mistake. These artistic achievements reveal the synthetic vision which acquired for the artists the capacity to survey the experience of existence as a whole, beyond immediate and petty interests, beyond apparent facts, beyond the immediate present. Their first instinct is to renounce knowledge as an end, to contemplate facts as necessary only for the worship, expression and interpretation of ideals. These are the things which animate the artistic spirit, temper and angle of vision. But is the artistic spirit really different from the scientific spirit? We can tolerate priestcraft almost everywhere but not in the sacred domain of science and art. The heretics must find a sanctum not only in the artist's studio but in the scientist's laboratory also. Why are Ayurved and Unani names which strike terror in the hearts of those who profess or presume to call themselves scientists. I leave the answer with those whose knowledge of scientific results have not yet acquired for them the scientific temper. The artistic temper is affirmative. So must the scientific temper be.

THE ARTIST'S STANDARD

How far do these agencies act on human life. Do they enhance its value? That should be the ultimate standard. That is the standard of the artist. That should be the standard of every civilised society. Hospitals, asylums, sanitariums, free medicine and medical aid, dispensaries and insurance companies are no doubt the familiar aspect of the question. But the affirmative spirit of the artist wants to go further. It would recommend you to think about the other and more valuable aspect. Gymnasia, fairs, festivals, games, pageants, baths, dances, songs, open air recreations, human conditions of housing and intelligent town-planning, minimum of leisure for the lowliest and cultural facilities for the poorest, these are the things we have to fight for. That is where you can help the artist in the common task of rejuvenating the conditions and surroundings of daily life. Light and more light by all means. But let the light be for life. The clay that you have to fashion is rare in its plastic potentialities. You cannot, as servants of the nation make your skill only the byword for a dreaded profession Your work may be in towns or villages, in industrial or other areas but you have to face the fact that you hold your skill in trust for the nation. The secret of the Indian artists the message of that art, the lesson of history as chronicled by our artistic heritage is, understand life and its surroundings, cultivate reverence for life and nature; acquire the aptitude of viewing life as a synthetic whole, not on fragments of classes creeds or interests; regard knowledge and all skill, mental, manual or technical as only a means: preserve your fine instincts impulses, emotions and perceptions, preserve the vital spark in every thing, in everybody and everywhere, sing of joy and beauty life's final interpretation, the final reaches of truth, the final unity which gives significance to the universe. The message of Indian art is, fight death. Fight death and everything it implies. Fight death everywhere and in every shape and form. The message of Indian art is not different from the message of the prophets who have touched the unfathomable deeps of the human heart. The message of Indian art is fight death, greed and vulgarity, bring joy and beauty in every day life, recognise beauty as a national asset. Have you the citizens of to-morrow any other mission? Is there a better gift than joy and beauty for the nation?

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

landlords would not put up with and it was the cause of the fall in building of new houses. "Can this be tolerated in a civilised Government like ours? (Ironical cheers and cries of hear, hear) I am prepared to help tenants who require relief, but oppose the sweeping provisions of the Bill." (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. Jayakar, Leader of the Swarajya Party, then rose and said: "On behalf of the Swaraj Party I desire to make a short statement. I thank Government and my Hon'ble friend, the General Member, for their courtesy in not bringing forward this Bill before the House till this morning as desired by me. In the meanwhile my party has had advantage of considering this question with a deputation of landlords and also with that of tenants. We have very anxiously considered this matter. This party has amongst its members supporters, friends and constituents both landlord and tenants. In our uphill work we desire to have and retain the sympathy and co-operation of both these sections of people. We do not, therefore, desire to take sides in this strife. This party has therefore, decided not to make this a party question. The leader of the party will remain neutral, but other members will remain neutral or vote just as they desire."

MR. NARIMAN'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Jayakar was followed by Mr. Nariman. He said he was in wholehearted sympathy with the Bill. This was an unique occasion when he who had ever been constrained to oppose Government was standing by them while his hon'ble friend Mr. Dabholkar who even linked his fate with Government was in the opposition lobby to-day. He has approached the question not from a party or a political view point. The Bill was essentially humanitarian in character and gave a much needed relief to the poor tenants. The cause of the landlords was a just cause and equity and justice demanded that the entire opposite House should be given to the Bill. His attitude on this would also offer his friend Mr. Dole that they opposed Government when that opposition was deserved and they supported Government when it was earned on its merits. Government had given proof of their bona fides by conferring clauses in the Bill to specific objects and excluding from it vague provisions which were found in plenty in the Children's Protection Bill and the Statistics Bill. That was another reason why staunch opponent of Government like himself (good humored cheers) felt it his duty to support Government. Statistics revealed by official reports were appalling and he could not imagine there could be hard-heartedness enough to oppose the Bill. He appealed to the generous spirit of the landlords and their friends in the Council to take a humanitarian view of the problem. As regards the comments of Mr. Dabholkar on the absence of counter-memorial by the tenants Mr. Nariman said his landlord friend must be living in an exclusive paradise in which there were no newspapers of any other mode of feeling public pulse than memorials to the House. As a matter of fact newspapers daily contained reports of public meetings of tenants in Karachi presided over in some cases by landlords. He was glad if there were some bad landlords there were some good landlords also as evidenced by reports from Karachi. As regards the statement in the landlords memorial that a single room tenements of rental value of Rs. 15 were for long lying unoccupied, Mr. Nariman asked what proof of authenticity was there in support of the statement. He referred to a statement by the Commissioner in Sindh according to which in a case where a landlord complained of unoccupied rooms at rental of Rs. 15 when immediately on investigation it was found the complained of building was not fit for occupation, being incompletely built. Mr. Nariman read extracts from the report of a Surveyor deputed specially by the Bombay Government to enquire into the conditions in Karachi in which it was said the physical and moral welfare of the people of Karachi was suffering owing to the scarcity of accommodation. The Surveyor said that a number of young men were coming into Karachi for employment and they were being compelled to live without their families leading to disorganisation of social life.

Mr. Nariman declared a convincing case had been made in favour of tenants and appealed for a unanimous support to the Bill.

Maulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed spoke against the Bill.

Dr. Shinde (Nasik) declared as a member of the non-Brahmin Party that his party was determined to support the cause of tenants.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad) opposed the Bill. He declared the landlords were the more oppressed beings than the so-called poor tenants. They were harassed in many ways.

Dr. Dadachanji began by saying he was in entire support of the Bill. He declared it was the duty of the House to afford protection to the bulk of the poor and middle classes who were affected by the existing economic stringency. Replying to the query by the landlords as to how long an emergency measure as the Rent Act would continue, Dr Dadachanji declared amidst applause that it would continue as long as the country suffered from the after-wrath of the War, even if it were to be for ten years.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) also extended his support to the Bill.

Mr. Swaminarayan speaking on the Bill said though his creed as a Swarajist demanded from him continuous and consistent opposition to Government for once he would rise superior to the principles of his party and go with the same lobby with Government. He did not relish the idea, but the cause of the tenants was just and must be supported.

Dr. Fernandes (Bombay) said he supported the Bill whole-heartedly. He had received representations from the Christian community in Karachi at meetings presided over by landlords urging extension of the Rent Act and saying that failing it they would be hard hit.

The Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah, Minister for Self-Government, said in view of Muslim opposition on communal grounds, it was his duty especially as he came from Sindh to support the Bill and declare apart from not injuring Muslim interests the measure would benefit to a very large extent the poor Muslims.

Mr. Nurmuhammad (Sindh) opposing the Bill said he was not a landlord, but he thought equity demanded a return to normal condition and to allow adjustment of supply and demand.

At this stage the House adjourned for half an hour for tea.

After it reassembled before the discussion was continued on the Rent Bill, Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals), Swarajist, drew attention of the President formally to the statement appearing in the Dak Edition of the "Times of India" dated 23rd July from its Special Council Correspondent.

The President said it did not accurately represent what happened.

Discussion on the Rent Bill was resumed.

Mr. F. Clayton of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce supported the Bill.

BILL PASSED.

The final stand against the Bill was taken by Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji. He made a long speech in which he said the Bill was an arbitrary interference with the rights of the landlords. They had put up with it patriotically for 7 years' and it was time that further encroachments were stopped. The continuation of the policy of the Rent Act would spell ruin for the landlords. At this stage closure was moved and accepted by the President. The Hon. Cowasji Jehangir replying to the debate said he would not make a long speech. The case for and against the Bill has been ably put. The provisions of the Rent Act regarding dwelling houses in Bombay would continue till end of 1925 and he would appeal to the Bombay members to let Karachi have the same protection which their compeers in Bombay enjoyed. The President put the motion for passing the first reading of the Bill and there were uproarious cries of "ayes" and "noes" in response. The President declared "Aye" had it on which Maulvi Raffiuddin Ahmad and Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji demanded a division. The House divided and adopted the Bill by 63 votes to 25. The second and third readings of the Bill were formally put and agreed to.

The House next took up the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Delhavi, Minister-in-charge moved the Bill in a brief speech. He said after the Reforms Act Co-operation was a transferred provincial subject, while before it was under the Central Government and hence the need for the present legislation. An amendment was moved by Rao Saheb D. P. Desai to which another amendment was moved by Mr. Dev and accepted by Mr. Desai. Mr. J. Madon, Registrar of Co-operative Societies opposed the amendment. At this stage the House adjourned till to-morrow 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TWO WORDY COMBATS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 23.

Reference was made yesterday to wordy combats in the Council. Here are two typical instances.

Mr. Nariman asked: "Will Government state whether any order or contract for supply plants, machinery, tools, implements or other materials for large amounts has been or is intended to be placed with the firms of Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds of England.

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir: It has been ascertained from the Director General of Stores, London, that no contracts for materials indented for, by the Development Directorate have been placed with Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, nor has there been any such intention. No contracts have been placed by the Development Directorate direct or through local agents with the firm in question and there has been no proposal to place any such contracts.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES.

Mr. Mukadam, the question asks whether any contract or order has been placed with the firm in question. The reply deals with contracts only and I would like to know whether any order has been placed.

Hon. Cowasji Jehangir: I may inform the Hon. Member that order is a contract and if he does not feel assured still, I may say no order has ever been placed.

Mr. Nariman: Is it a fact that articles of sanitary requirements manufactured by Stewart and Lloyds meet with approval of the engineers of the Development Directorate when such goods are supplied by the contractors as coming up to required standards.

Hon. Cowasji Jehangir: Any article used by any contractor if it comes up to the requirements of the Development Department is allowed to be used regardless of question of the manufacturer.

P. G. Joshi: Why not give a direct answer?

Hon. Cowasji Jehangir: I ask for ruling from you, Sir. I am accused of not giving a direct answer and I have given as direct answer as it is possibele to give and yet my Hon. friend say I did not give a diect answer.

President: I do not think there is any point of order raised.

Mr. Nariman: I should like to repeat my question. I am not concerned with any other Hon. Member.

Hon. Cowasji Jehangir: The articles of sanitary requirements manufactured by Stewarts and Lloyds do meet with approval if articles come up to specification.

Mr. Nariman: Have they come up to the required specifications.

Hon. Cowasji Jehangir: Yes.

Mr. Mukadam: May I know whether this firm of Stewarts and Lloyds is related to the late Governor (some Hon. members 'shame' 'shame')

President: The Hon. Member must not ask such question and he knows His Excellency's name is never allowed to be brought in such matters.

Mr. Mukadam: He is not His Excellency now.

President: May be, but he was. The Hon. Member's intention is quite clear.

GANDHI KI JAI OR GEORGE KI JAI.

In the next case Mr. H. B. Shivdasani asked will the Government state (a) whether it is fact that the Collector of Nawabshah recently ordered Mr. Pribhdas, Manager of "Shakti" newspaper, to shout *George Pancham Ki Jai*, (b) whether it is a fact that Collector threatened to strike Mr. Pribhdas with his stick, on the latter's refusal to shout as ordered, (c) whether it is a fact that subsequently the Collector kicked Mr. Pribhdas on the thigh, (d) if the reply to (a) (b) or (c) be in the affirmative will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken or intend to take any action in connection with this incident.

Hon. C. V. Mehta, (a) on hearing organized shouts of *Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai* being uttered by a number of small boys under the direction of a youth (apparently Mr. Pribdas referred to) the Collector approached the latter and told him that, if he shouted at all he ought to shout *Pancham George Ki Jai*, (b) No, (c) No, (d) No.

Mr. Shivdasani: On whose authority is it stated that answers to (b), (c) and (d) are in the negative?

President: Government are giving replies on their own authority.

Mr. Mukadam: May I know which officer was deputed to make enquiries in this matter?

Hon. C. V. Mehta: The Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Nariman: Is it a part of the collector's duty to direct people to shout *Ki Jai* in a particular manner?

Hon. Mr. Mehta: It is not a part of the Collector's duty.

Mr. Nariman: Has any notice been taken of the Collector for exceeding his duty?

Hon. Mehta: Answer is in the negative.

Mr. Adwani: Did not the Collector ask Mr. Pribhudas why do not you shout *Pancham Ki Jai*?

Hon. Merta: He did not ask Mr. Pribhdas directly.

Mr. Jayakar: Does the Government view with approval the action of the Collector?

Hon. Mehta: I think one must allow freedom in a matter of this character.

Mr. Nariman: Aswer says, 'the Collector approached the latter and told him that if he shouted at all, he ought to shout "Pancham George Ki Jai."

ORGANISED TO ANNOY.

Hon. Mehta: I think it is necessary to read the whole answer in full and to understand the circumstances under which this unfortunate incident arose. Possible there was an organisation to annoy somebody and then the incident followed.

Mr. Mukadam: Is it a fact that the Collector was annoyed at the shouts of *Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai*?

Hon. Mehta: I do not know.

Mr. Adwani: Is it a fact that the Collector did not like the shouts of *Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai*?

Hon. Mehta: I do not know.

Mr. Mukadam: Did the Collector act in his personal or official capacity?

Hon. Mehta: I do not know in what capacity he did it. There is nothing like partisan spirit in this matter. I think that if freedom is demanded it should be given also to the other side.

Mr. Mukadam: Does Government consider shouts of *Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai* with disfavour?

Hon. Mehta: I do not think that is an inference.

President: The Hon. Members cannot ask for opinions.

FLOOD HAVOC.

(Continued from previous page.)

floods have spread into portions of Maninagaram and Ponnagaram. Several small huts have collapsed causing an extensive damage. The North Station Police are busy warning the public on the river side about the likelihood of more floods to-night.

KANARA FLOODS RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the subscribers to the Kanara and other districts Flood Relief Committee Bombay was held at 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on the 23rd July 1924 at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Meyer Nissim was voted to the Chair.

The report of the Honorary Secretaries regarding work hitherto done was read and it was resolved that the Kanara and other Districts Flood Relief Committee dissolves itself from to-day and that the balance of Rs. 2,866—1—1 be entrusted to Messrs. Meyer Nissim, Lukhmidas R. Tairsee, Mathuradas Tricumji, R. S. Padbidri and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai with instructions that after satisfying themselves that fresh distress prevails owing to further floods having occurred this year and also after ascertaining that there are responsible parties appointed for relief work in the afflicted districts they should dispose of the money as they deem best.

EARTHQUAKE SHOOK NEAR MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 24.

Further details about the earthquake on Sunday morning near Shencottah to hand just now show that it was a volcanic earthquake and lasted an hour on the mountain slopes between Bhagavadipuram and Arcokavu Railway Line for some miles. Seven telegraph posts and some coolies completely disappeared. One ballast train has been blocked on both sides with stones and mud and has stuck axle deep in mud. The Aryankavu Railway Station is covered up with mud. The telegraph communication has since been restored. It will take another two months to restore Railway Lines. There are mountain slips and heavy rains in the Ghat Section.

(Continued from column 6.)

clearly that three Compasses which the vessel had were adjusted on the Clyde before she left England and that on the voyage out they were tested twice, once in the Mediterranean and once in the Arabian Sea and there was an appreciable alteration in deviations. After the ship left the Hooghly the first observation was taken at 8 a.m. on 20th but it was not possible to get a proper observation until noon. On leaving the Eastern Channel Lightship the course had been set south thirty-seven east the ship thus making for a point ten miles east of the Table Island. Observation at noon on the 20th showed that the position was sixteen point eight north and ninety-two point thirty-six east. The Captain altered his course to south twenty-five east steering south twenty-three east by the compass in order to allow for the easterly set. In the opinion of the Court this was the safe and proper course to take and he was justified in continuing on that course as he had no proof that there was any northerly set or that it would increase in strength.

As he got towards Preparis island at 7-50 p.m. the captain gave orders to take soundings.

No bottom was reported at 8-30 p.m. Apprentice Cohn obtained soundings of eighty-five fathoms and the bottom of sand and stone indicated to him that he was out of line of sounding. In the opinion of the Court the Captain was not justified in carrying on after he had got any sounding at all and a depth of under hundred fathoms should have shown that he was too close to Preparis shoal and he should have been particularly careful.

In conclusion the court said that it was of opinion that Captain Mackinnon was guilty of a great error of Judgment in continuing his course after obtaining sounding of eighty-five fathoms. The members of the court are of opinion that the default if any on the part of Captain Mackinnon was not such as to warrant either suspension or cancellation of the certificate as there is no work of reference to which he could have referred in which it is stated that there is an exceptional amount of current round the Preparis island. The members of the court did not wish to go further than finding what they had said in answers that had been framed for decision.

SINKING OF S. S. CLAN MACMILLAN.

SPECIAL MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 22.

A Special Marine Court composed of Mr. H. K. Zitzler, I.C.S., District Magistrate President, Captain T. T. Mardon, of S. S. "Harvey Adamson," Captain W. G. Shilling-law of S. S. "Gurka" (members), Captain E. Robbin of 'Gloucestershire' and Captain B. Beatson of 'Jalavijaya' assessors, assembled to-day to enquire into the sinking of the S. S. "Clan Macmillan." Mr. C. Gaunt Assistant Government Advocate assisted by Captain J. F. Vibart, Principal Port Officer appeared on behalf of Government and Mr. Clifton for the master of the S. S. "Clan Macmillan."

Investigation was ordered by the Local Government. It was stated that the "Clan Macmillan" left Calcutta for the Fiji Islands on June 18th with a crew of 77 hands all told, no passengers and about 3,500 tons of general cargo. On Friday June 20th at about 9-10 p.m. the weather was moderate and the vessel was under steam making about ten and a half knots on a south westerly course. At noon on June 20th the ships' position was obtained by observations which showed the ship on an easterly course. The course was altered to south to east to a point ten miles east of Table Island. Soundings were taken at about 8 p.m. and bottom was obtained at the second cast. The course and speed were maintained and within half an hour the ship struck the tail of the Preparis Island. The ships head was altered towards the west either at the moment of impact or just before. The ship remained afloat till about 11 a.m. on June 21st when she sank in deep water.

CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Captain D. Mackinnon the Master of the "Clan Macmillan" was first examined. He said that he had been on the "Clan Macmillan" for thirteen months and had been previously in command of other ships for six and a half years. The "Clan Macmillan" left Liverpool on April 25th and was bound for Calcutta. There were three compasses on the ship and they were all tested by the proper authorities before the ship left Liverpool. The witness tested them again on the way once in the Mediterranean and later in the Arabian Sea. In the Mediterranean there was some deviation but very little and when he tested again in the Arabian Sea the deviation found by him was much the same as that found by the compass adjusters and there was nothing to comment on and as far as he knew they were in perfectly good order. He reached Calcutta safely and left that port on June 18th with a cargo for New California and other ports. There were no passengers. There were in all seventy-seven of the crew on board including fifteen Europeans. He dropped in Hooghly the pilot at 9-30 p.m. on June 18th. He set a course making for a point ten miles east of the Table Island light and as far as he knew he kept that course all night on 18th and all day on 19th and at night of 19th. It was raining on 19th and he was unable to take any observations. The sea was moderately rough. He got his first observation at 8 a.m. on 20th. He did not get a proper observation until noon when his position was 16 deg. 8 min. north and 92 deg. 36 min. east. This position showed 25 miles to the east of the position of dead reckoning. He accounted for this by the set of an easterly current which he did not expect to find. In consequence of that position he altered his course to 25 deg. east steering 23 deg. E. by the compass to allow two degrees for the set. He did this in order to bring him on to his original course of 10 miles east of Table Island. At 2-30 p.m. on that day an other observation was taken and that placed him about three miles east of the dead reckoning from the noon position. He carried on and gave no orders for the alteration of the course. He went on the bridge at 8 p.m. and took the apprentice off the wireless watch and told him to keep a look out and assist in the cast of the lead. The fourth officer supervised the casting with the wireless apprentice and no bottom was reported to him. That was at 8-5 p.m. Another cast was taken at 8-55 by the apprentice alone and he reported 85 fathoms, sand and stone. His speed at the time was about 10 knots. He took another sounding at 9-15 p.m. and the report was 60 fathoms but no bottom showing. So regarding this as unsatisfactory he had another sounding taken at 9-35 p.m. and got a report of 79 fathoms and sand and coral. He altered the course west immediately and in the act of turning round about a minute or two after he had given the order the vessel struck forward and port about between the fore peak and No. 1 bulkhead. She did not stop or lose way but went on and then struck hard again under No. 4 hold. The Chief Officer who was off watch and had turned in then came on to the bridge. He ordered the Chief Officer to take a sounding and got the boats out. The sounding was 14 feet in No. 7 hold and the fore peak. He then told the Chief Engineer to keep the pumps going as much as he could.

AT ROUGH SEA.

At 9.55 he ordered the boats to be lowered. The ship had listed from her usual list of two degrees to port to 8 degrees to starboard. There was a fresh wind and a rough sea. He would not call the seas mountainous but rough. He told the second officer to give the position by wireless and send out a S.O.S. signal. He realised that the ship was in a dangerous position and she appeared to be settling. The boats had been swung out and witness then gave orders that they were to be lowered and manned. Three boats were lowered but he could not lower any more owing to the starboard list. He was all the time on the bridge and remained on board with the Second Engineer, Second Officer and third, fourth and fifth wireless operator and the Carpenter. At 10-30 she sank. All three boats then set sail for Preparis Island which was about twelve miles distant as far as they could judge. They found they could not make land so they hung off with sea anchors. On the morning of the 22nd they picked up their sea anchors and closed in and set sail on a course set by the second officer for Rangoon river entrance. His boat drifted away from the other boats on account of the loss of their rudder. At about 8 a.m. he lost sight of the other boats. There was a rough sea. They kept their course on Monday and were picked up by the S. S. "Shwedagon." He attributed the disaster to the abnormal and unusual sea. As far as he knew after the ship struck the native crew behaved quite well.

After other evidence was given, the Captain was recalled, and after he was examined on some points by his Counsel, the Court adjourned.

CAPTAIN'S ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 23.

All the Members of the Marine Court are unanimous that all witnesses had given their evidence quite straightforwardly and they are also of opinion that after the accident Captain Mackinnon did all that a master of a ship should do. They also wish to express their appreciation for the foresight displayed by the second officer in taking his navigation instruments without orders.

In course of the findings the Court said that to some of the questions which they had to consider there had been no difficulty in giving answers. Thus the evidence showed

(Continued in column 5.)

THE LOKAMANYA

INDIA'S GREATEST DEPARTED GENERAL

LESSONS FROM HIS LIFE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22

Pandit Motilal while unveiling the statue of Lokmanya Tilak at Poona said:—

I thank you for the great honour you have done me by inviting me to preside over this historic function and perform one of the most sacred duties that can fall to the lot of any Indian living to-day. It is indeed a high honour to be chosen to lead the worship of a nation's idol enshrined in the living hearts of millions of his countrymen. Bal Gangadhar Tilak had in his life-time built for himself a golden niche in the temple of fame and needed no bronze or marble to mark his greatness. The need for it is all ours whose solemn duty it is to render our homage of love and reverence to the departed leader and hand down to succeeding generations a lasting emblem of our devotion to him. Mr. Kelkar, you have referred to the law-suit brought by the Government against the Municipal Councillors to recover the part of the price already paid for this statue and also for an injunction restraining you from spending any more Municipal money over it. The matter is *sub judice* and it is not open to me to discuss the merits, but whatever the strict rights of the parties to the suit may be, I have not the slightest doubt that the real party that matters, namely, the Municipal rate-payer, if consulted, will give his hearty approval to your patriotic action whatever the Government may do or the Court may decide. You will have the supreme satisfaction of having discharged your duty both by the people and by him whose memory they adore. There is another aspect of this question; in presenting to the nation a life-like image of their Greatest Citizen, the members of the Poona City Municipality have shown how well they have learnt the lessons of his great life.

HERO-WORSHIP.

Himself a hero of heroes, we know what a devoted hero-worshipper he was. Speaking of Shivaji he said:—"Hero-worship is a feeling deeply implanted in human nature and our political aspirations need all the strength which the worship of a Swadeshi hero is likely to inspire in our minds. For this purpose Shivaji is the only hero to be found in Indian History. He was born at a time when the whole nation required relief from misrule and by his self-sacrifice and courage, proved to the world that India was not a country forsaken by Providence." Little did he suspect, when he uttered those words in appreciation of a great hero of the dead past, that he had, in his own person, given to the nation no less a hero in the living present; little did he realize that in those simple words he was giving the most faithful picture of himself. For, was not Bal Gangadhar Tilak "born at a time when the whole nation required relief from misrule"? And was it not Bal Gangadhar Tilak who, "by his self-sacrifice and courage, proved to the world that India was not a country forsaken by Providence"? I know I am giving a handle for adverse criticism by this comparison, but I stand by it. I maintain that the turbulent misrule of the latter half of the 17th century with all the fighting for life and property that it involved, was far less harmful to our national existence than the peaceful and benevolent rule of the 19th and 20th centuries which has made us utter strangers in our guarded homes.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

The truth is, that to-day our political aspirations need all the strength which the worship of Tilak can inspire in us; and I congratulate you, Mr. Kelkar! and your patriotic colleagues for providing the nation with a tangible source of the inspiration it needs. I can scarcely imagine any Indian worth his salt who will have *darshan* of this faithful image of the Lokmanya without feeling instantly lifted up above his immediate surroundings to a higher plane and a higher sense of duty to his country. You have spoken highly of the art of the sculptor, Mr. Wagh. I am sure, we shall soon see for ourselves that he deserves all the praise you have given him and more. But what appeals to me most strongly is that the successful execution of this memorable piece of work by Mr. Wagh has added a pleasing factor to this function. We are here to worship a Swadeshi hero through the art of a Swadeshi sculptor: a happy circumstance which adds a special charm to the ceremony.

LESSONS FROM LOKMANYA'S LIFE.

Many and various are the glowing tributes paid to the great work of our hero by the ablest writers and speakers of the day. My contribution can be but poor. But I crave your indulgence to put before you a few thoughts on the lesson of his great life as I read it. I shall not detain you at any length over his early career or even the later achievements of his versatile genius which distinguished him as a great scholar, a vigorous writer, and a clear thinker. "The Orient", "The Arctic Home" and "the Gita 'Rahasya,'" monuments of scholarship and original thinking as they are, have been aptly described by Babu Arabinda Ghosh as merely the by-products of the great genius of Tilak. For as he observes "these works were produced in periods of compulsory cessation from his life-work planned and partly, if not wholly, excepted during the imprisonment which alone could enforce leisure upon this unresting workers for his country.

CALL OF POLITICS.

But we have in this very circumstance a unique lesson to learn. The pages of Indian History are adorned by numerous examples of self-sacrifice. We have inspiring instances of the sacrifice of wealth, power, comfort, position and life itself but where is so elevating a parallel as Tilak's sacrifice of intellectual gifts of the highest order in the service of his country? He deliberately closed down the welling-springs of higher knowledge and threw himself among the masses to work and toil into them. It was no ordinary sacrifice for the author of the "Artic Home" and the "Gita Rahasya" to force his great genius to stoop to the common-place occupation of editing a newspaper bearing in mind that these great works were written under the hardships, restrictions and limitations of a prison. Imagination staggers when one tries to think what the author would have given to the world, if he had allowed full and free play to his gigantic intellect in the peace and quiet of a home or of a cloister. The choice before Tilak lay between a place of honour in the galaxy of the greatest Rishis and Munis that this ancient land has produced, and a prisoner's cell which was the sure lot of a public man of his activities. He chose the latter and curbed his genius which left to itself would have revealed in the high realms of religion, philosophy, science, and literature, to adapt itself to the pace of the man in the street and the man behind the plough. For a considerable time, he gave his best to the "Kesari" which, by its overgrowing popularity, carried his political philosophy to every home in Maharastra and is to-day the undaunted exponent and champion of his political thought. He inaugurated the Ganpati and the Shivaji Festivals which awaken the spirit of the glorious past and called on every true son of Maharastra to strive to regain her lost glory.

IRONY OF FATE.

But what happened? Observe the cruel irony of the times we live in! Two years before the death of its founder the Shivaji Festival was pronounced to be a seditious and revolutionary movement by a committee whose name is a bye-word unfit to be uttered on this solemn occasion. Two years after the death of Tilak came H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and laid the foundation stone of the Shivaji Memorial. He spoke of Shivaji as the founder of Mahratta greatness, whose spirit was still burning bright and clear and commended the association of his name with educational institutions so as to make the Mahratta people no less renowned in arts of peace than in those of war. Thus it was that the idea underlying the movement pronounced to be seditious and revolutionary in 1918 found royal sanction in 1922 and thus it will be that in the near future we shall march into the promised land with Tilak's war-cry "Swarajya is my birth-right" resounding throughout the country. It usually takes volumes to describe the life-work of a great man.

GALVANISING THE CONGRESS.

But if I were asked what is Tilak's life work, my short answer would be, "You see it all around you. There is hardly a single political activity of any consequence to-day which does not either owe its inception to Tilak or derive sustenance from his vigorous preaching. I mean no disrespect to those pioneers of political reform who inaugurated the Indian National Congress and carried it on through good and evil report, with ability, perseverance and courage, which will always be associated with their undying memories; but what was the Congress before Tilak put his spirit in to it? It was nothing more than an academical society of the talent of the country meeting once a year to consider the best means of importing the ideas and methods of free European countries into this land of bondage. Tilak was the first to take the message of political emancipation to the very door of the masses. It was he, who boldly proclaimed the ideal of *"The people's Swarajya,"* which did not mean benefits to the few who boast of their education and fitness, but more happiness, more rights, more liberty, to the millions who sweat for their daily bread. It was he who first broke through what Babu Arabinda Ghosh calls "the uniformity of sane and dignified impotence' which had characterised the august, useful, and calmly leisurely proceedings of the temperate national body. I shall not go into the details of the brave fight, he put up prior to the happy union of all parties at Lucknow in 1916.

FOUR PILLARS OF PROGRAMME.

His continuous and rigid insistence for a stretch of years on the four main pillars of his programme viz: Swarajya, National Education, Swadeshi and Boycott, demonstrated the inflexible will of the determined patriot to hold to the essentials at any cost. His ultimate acceptance of the compromise of that year brought out the sweet reasonableness of the political statesman who does not hesitate to adopt such changes of policy as circumstances may demand. It will be observed that the four pillars of his programme that I have just referred to, did not mean anything very different from the Non-co-operation programme, subsequently put into operation by the driving force of the great personality of Mahatma Gandhi. The whole of the present *Constructive Programme* of the Congress (minus, of course, the insistence on the Charkha) is summed up in the word National Education and Swadeshi: and every step of what is known as progressive Non-co-operation is comprised in the one word "Boycott."

FORERUNNER TO GANDHIJI.

Permit me here to quote a few passages from his speeches to show what he meant by this all-comprehensive word as far back as January 1907. Speaking at the Calcutta Congress, he said: "So many of you need not have arms; but if you have not the power of active resistence, have you not the power of self-denial and self-abstinence in such a way as not to assist this foreign Government to rule over you? This is boycott, and this is what is meant, when we say, 'Boycott is a political weapon.' We shall not give them assistance to collect revenue and keep peace. We shall not assist them fighting beyond the frontiers, or outside India with Indian blood and money. We shall not assist them in carrying on the administration of justice, We shall not pay taxes. Can you do that by your united efforts? If you can you are free from to-morrow." Six months later in the speech delivered on the occasion of the Shivaji Festival, he said: "You must realize that you are a great factor in the power with which the administration in India is conducted. You are yourselves the useful lubricants which ensole the gigantic machinery to work so smoothly; though down-trodden and neglected, you must be conscious of making the administration impossible if you but choose to make it so. It is you who manage the railroad and telegraph, it is you who make settlements and collect revenues, it is, in fact, you who do everything for the administration, though in a subordinate capacity. You must consider whether you cannot turn your hand to better use for your action than drudging on in this fashion. Let your places be filled by Europeans on the splendid salary of eight annas a day if possible."

In these passages, we have the ground fully prepared for Mahatma Gandhi long before he left S. Africa for good and took prominent part in the politics of the mother-country. It was reserved for Mahatmaji's incomparable genius to awaken sufficient political consciousness in the people to grasp these ideas in 1920 and so to translate them into action in 1921-22 as to puzzle and perplex the bureaucracy from top to bottom. What happened after 1922, is a subject of controversy and need not be discussed on this occasion.

POLITICAL TACTICS AND RELIGION.

Tilak fought for Swarajya, full and complete, at the earliest possible moment, but his guiding principle was: "Take what you can get and fight for the rest. Politics was an all-absorbing passion with him and he brought all the strength of his vigorous mind to concentrate upon purely political methods to gain political ends. Deeply religious by nature, he eschewed religion in politics, holding that the doctrine of "avoid and suffer" had no place there. Coming from a strong and sturdy race of fighters, he believed in fighting a clean fight to the finish. The lesson he taught was:—"Capture every seat of power, influence, and prestige, and fight from that seat to obtain more power, more influence, and more prestige." Religion and asceticism had their own proper place in his conception of life but were on no account to be mixed up with politics. He had seen the mighty Maratha Empire crumble to pieces by the injudicious admixture of a pseudo-asceticism with the purely secular methods of attack and defence in political warfare. Himself a cultured Brahmin, not without a taste of ascetic practices, he realized that to be a fighter in his country's cause a virtuous life, with all the faculties bestowed by God fully developed, was the first essential. Not that he did not believe in the influence of religious fervour and spirituality on the political life of our country. He had as clear a perception of this, as any other political thinkers of his day and left no doubt on that score by founding the Ganpati Festival and above all by his own life, pure as crystal. But it is a far cry from believing in one's religion to using one's religious practices for political ends and it is a farther cry from religion to superstition. The goddess of politics the *"Ishtdevi"* of Tilak claimed him all for herself and would brook no interference from religion or superstition, and Tilak, passionately devoted to his *Ishtdevi* gave her all that there was in him. My friend Mr. M R. Jayakar, who knew Tilak well and intimately, if only behind the scenes, has related to me a beautiful anecdote bearing on the selflessness of Tilak's life and his settled conviction that religion has no place in politics. Let me share the pleasure of it with you. It will bear repetition even if you have heard it before. Some one asked Tilak what he would do after Swarajya was attained. He said:—"I would teach Mathematics for the rest of my life" and added "As long as the country is enslaved, scholarship and asceticism are luxuries which I cannot afford." You see here the scholar and the ascetic cast into the all-consuming flame of love of the motherland. He believed that it was possible even in the sordidness of politics and the materiality of political ambition to surround one's self with the equanimity and the detachment of an ascetic, but he stoutly refused to give a religious or philosophical living to his politics. It was this belief that gave him marvellous composure, his strong nerve, his intense vigour, and his great dignity. As I utter these words, I recall to my mind the one solitary figure standing unmoved on the dais at the abortive session of the Surat Congress, with his arms crossed on his chest, the very picture of an iron determination to enforce his right of speech on an unwilling horse plunged in chaos and confusion. It is said that by too stringent an exclusion of religion from politics, he encouraged an *ethical casuistry*, which led to the open preaching of the doctrine that the end justifies the means. But great men have their own way. Small men may criticise. They can take nothing from their greatness.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

This same all-absorbing passion for politics accounts, also for the strict exclusion of social reform from Tilak's Programme. Would the remarriage of all the widows in India or the wholesale breaking of caste by all and sundry, bring us any nearer to Swaraj? These are mostly questions for the socio-political reformer. There are enough widows in India who are permitted to remarry and a great number who have actually remarried. There are enough men and women in India who have either no caste or having one, break it at every turn. Are the remarried widows or the men and women of no caste any better off under the present foreign rule than the poor child doomed to perpetual widowhood or the man who wastes half his precious time in preserving caste? Tilak never denied that social reform was as essential as political reform. The simple lesson of his life is that you cannot achieve the one by striving for the other or by mixing up the two. As politics was the sole occupation of his life, every thing else gave way to it; but in his own life, he was a much more practical social reformer than most persons who are keen on holding social conferences. He had no trammels of orthodox habits and knew when and how to yield to the claims and exigencies of modern life. He challenged the social reformers of his day to join him in inviting social legislation to find themselves, but not the masses, who were not ready for a sudden break from their long-cherished past. Such a challenge was evaded by Mr. Justice Ranade of revered memory and has not been taken up since.

BORN IN POLITICS, LIVED IN POLITICS, DIED IN POLITICS.

Tilak believed in the mission of his race as it was, and had confidence in its powers of action in the service of the Motherland. He was born in politics, he lived in politics, and he died in politics. I have now given you the principal features of his life which have impressed me most. It is not possible, on an occasion like this, to deal with the many-sided activities of a life of incessant action. I don't pretend to have succeeded even in doing bare justice to the most remarkable traits of the character of this most remarkable man. I have but paid my homage of love and respect as a humble soldier of the national army to the memory of one of its greatest departed Generals. I shall now proceed to remove the screen which stands between the Darshana of the Lokamanya and the thousands of expectant worshippers I see around me" The statue was unveiled amongst deafening cheers. A vote of thanks from Mr. R. B Apte terminated the proceedings.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip



Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

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MUSLIM REORGANISATION

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S PLANS AND PROGRAMME,

LUCKNOW, July 22.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President of the Central Khilafat Committee was interviewed by our correspondent at the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting. Asked about his future programme the Maulana said:—"I am leaving for Bombay this evening and after breaking journey at Aurangabad for two or three days in order to visit the Ellora Caves and Khuldabad, will reach Bombay in a few days. Our new constructive work has been already started in Bombay and on reaching that place we will all try to develop and strengthen it to the best of our energy and ability. Much time and hard work is required, but once it is put in order all our difficulties will disappear forever. There are about thirty thousand Muslim shops in the Bombay city, the smallest of which pays forty or fifty rupees monthly as rent. If our efforts succeed, as I hope they will, and we are able to get at least eight annas per shop on the average every month, we will be able to take up all our Constructive Programme in that part of the country with fifteen thousand as a monthly income. The same thing can be done in Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Agra, Lahore, Lucknow, and other large and small cities of India. Agha Safdar, Doctor Mahmud and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi will be with us in Bombay and Messrs. Abdurrahman, Haji Mohamed Abba, Umar Sobani, Zakaria Manyar, and other friends of Bombay will help us. Doctor Kitchlew will take up work in the Punjab and Maulana Mahomed Ali who will now stay at Delhi will work there and help workers in the Punjab and U. P. As instructed by the Working Committee Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, myself, and some others will tour in Kathiawar and Berar by the end of this month as our enthusiastic brethren in these parts have invited us. By a letter of the Home Secretary to the Government of India in reply to mine, I am informed that my letter has been forwarded by a cablegram to the Secretary of State for India and that I will be informed of his reply when it is received. The chances are that we will get passports for the Khilafat Delegation in the near future and, God willing, I will be able to start by the middle of August. We have to arrange for its expenses and hope that the Almighty will crown our efforts with success."

PLAN OF WORK.

Asked as to the plan and methods of work the Maulana stated that the plan of work and items of activity decided upon by the Working Committee include, among other things, maintenance and repair of Mosques, opening of Primary Schools in them as required, arranging congregations and prayers, educating and maintaining orphans and destitutes, helping widows, opening small technical schools for the training of Moplah orphans, starting night-schools for poor Mahomedan merchans. "These are the few items on which we propose to start work immediately and to explain the programme to Muslims by touring throughout India." As to the methods of finding money for all this work, the Maulana explained that several proposals were placed before the Working Committee which he intended to place before the public shortly. But the best and the easiest method which he himself liked and which he thought would create momentous changes for the better among the Mussalmans, consisted in asking every Mussalman, except the sick and the children, to reduce his daily menu to merely bread and sauce and thus save money on other items *every Monday* of the week and send his monthly savings to the Central Khilafat Committee. By this method every Mussalman will recollect once a week his present helpless condition and the national weakness and with this small sacrifice they will help their orphans, destitutes and widows." Continuing, the Maulana said:—"This proposal was approved of by the Working Committee on Sunday and announced in the Rifa-he-Am meeting that very evening, but, inspite of my being a guest of Maulana Abdulbari here, I started work on it on Monday and I am glad that by this small sacrifice I feel a renewed pleasure and strength in my heart and I see a ray of hope that God will give us success in our efforts to ameliorate our condition. I request every Mussalman that he should start work on this plan without waiting for any one else and I hope that an ever-increasing stream of such subscriptions will reach the Central Khilafat Committee every month."

CO-OPERATION WITH EXISTING ORGANISATIONS.

"What will be your attitude towards the existing organizations doing such work?" I asked. The Maulana replied "Our attitude towards the existing Muslim organizations doing useful work for orphans, mosques, and other charitable institutions, will be cordial and brotherly and we will never try to hurt or obstruct them. It will be always our earnest effort to help all such institutions so long as they are doing useful work. And if they willingly intend to come under our organization we will most gladly welcome their co-operation. But if they want to work independently, the Working Committee of the Khilafat will be always ready to extend a helping hand to them. Where such institutions do not exist it will be our duty to start new ones, as necessity and circumstances permit." The Maulana emphatically declared that there was no intention of starting a separate central organization to take up this programme. But the work of the Khilafat Committee will be divided in two Departments, one relating to work outside India and the other doing internal Constructive Work which owing to the pressure of outside work had been held in abeyance by the Khilafat Committee. As to the Muslim League's proposal of a Muslim Organization, the Maulana said he had no such proposal before him so far and was therefore unable to say anything about it. But the Working Committee of the Khilafat had been invited by the League for consultation in the matter. This invitation had been gladly accepted and the League is being informed that the Khilafat Working Committee is willing to take part in all such consultations. I enquired what methods will be adopted to bring round those Mussalmans who had willing or unwilling prejudices against the Khilafat Committee and the Maulana confidently replied that in this Constructive Programme Mussalmans of all shades of view could join and whatever help they would render in this righteous cause will be strictly earmarked for the same. "We know" the Maulana observed "that no Mussalman has any objection to purely religious and social work but owing to particular circumstances they are apparently holding aloof. All such persons can now join with us without any hesitation and scruples and the help will be welcomed irrespective of their professions." Pressed to give his message to the Mussalmans, the Maulana appealed to every Mussalman to gird up his loins and help this Constructive work with whatever he can afford and then watch carefully whether workers are fulfilling their promises or not. He especially appealed to Muslim ladies to take part in the Monday Fund.

INCREMENT IN WAGES URGED

PODANPUR RLY. CONFERENCE,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

The following are among the resolutions passed at the Railway Labourers' Conference held at Podanur on 19th and 20th instant.

This Conference regrets that the authorities should have resorted to section 144 and prevented the right of freedom of meeting and speech.

The primary right of labour to carry on a strike has been interfered with by the recent proceedings against the officers of the Union.

The Conference also decided that the least daily wage for any labourer should be twelve annas and that all railway servants should be paid for overtime work and that all gang coolies, ward coolies, cleaners and other servants drawing less than Rs. 30 should be provided with houses and that every facility should be given for their gradual promotion.

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A WEAVERS' ORGANISATION

MR. KHAPARDE ON CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, July 24.

The Tilak Week was observed here from 17th to 22nd instant. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, member of the Council of State brought the celebrations to a close in a speech in which he said the Gandhian methods of securing Swaraj merely by the charkha were futile and he described Mr. Gandhi's efforts to convert the Congress into a big weavers' organisation as an attempt to metamorphose all Indians into a sort of spider.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

ADDRESS TO LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation it was decided to present an address of welcome to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. V. J. Patel who are expected in Calcutta in connection with the All-India Swarajya Party meeting.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

LONDON, July 23.

Sir Eric Geddes, in a speech before a representative gathering of all branches of the rubber industry, at a dinner, in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, dwelt upon the great increase in the use of rubber, and pointed out that the United States' consumption was over six pounds per head. That of the United Kingdom was one pound per head. America was the greatest customer of the plantation owner. The grower must serve his customer faithfully and well, and must co-operate with him in promoting the development of the industry. Different views were held regarding rubber restriction in different parts of the world, but the maintenance of a steady supply was essential to the industry as a whole.—Reuter.

NATIONAL DEBT AND TAXES.

MR. J. A. HOBSON ON INCIDENCE OF BURDENS.

Mr. J. A. Hobson giving evidence in mail week, before Lord Colwyn's Committee on the National Debt and the incidence of existing taxation, stated that income taxation for the service of the internal debt did not reduce the amount of new capital available for business expansion, as it merely involved a transfer of resources. He thought, however, that the rate of debt repayment should vary with trade prosperity as indicated by the price of War Loan on the one hand and the yield of public revenue on the other. While existing taxes must to a large extent be paid out of funds which would otherwise have been saved and invested, he saw no indication of a present shortage of capital, and did not think the situation would be appreciably improved by more abundant, and therefore slightly cheaper, capital.

In his view, income-tax entered into prices in so far as it increased the costs of production by raising the price of capital, labour, management or other factors of production.

INCIDENCE OF BURDENS.

The incidence, shifting, and final settlement of a tax would vary with the different kinds and sizes and economic situation of these constituents of income.

Where a business had a monopoly, income-tax would usually be borne by profits, but is closely competitive business it would normally, except so far as it might be paid out of the profits of increased production, result in high prices, e.g., through raising the rate of interest or wages. Where an industry could not raise its prices, owing to existence of less heavily taxed competitors, it might be seriously crippled; this applied especially to an export industry with a restricted market and at a time of trade depression.

With regard to Customs duties, he thought that by reducing the volume of imports they would raise prices. In the case of imported goods, produced under freely competitive conditions, prices of manufactured goods would usually rise to the full extent of the tax, but prices of most foods and raw materials would rise to a somewhat less extent. The extent of the rise would always be affected by the elasticity of demand for the respective classes of goods. In the case of articles produced both here and abroad, unless there was an Excise duty corresponding to the Customs duty, he thought prices would rise to an indeterminate amount, and the flow of capital and labour into the protected industries would, except in times of general depression, cause, a rise in the price of other good produced in this country, and thus in turn injure the export trade.

TAXES AND PRICES.

The true incidence of taxes was to be distinguished from their effect on prices. The consumer only suffers a reduction of his real income through a tax on commodities, or any other tax, if his income is unable to shift it. If, as will be more likely in times of depression, the worker with no surplus income is unable to shift the burden by obtaining a rise in wages, it will tend to reduce efficiency and be economically unsound.

In Mr. Hobson's view the general effect of taxation upon trade largely hinged upon the use made by the State of the revenue. So far as the revenue was used productively and economically for health, education, and similar purposes, it might be regarded as income earned by the State as a factor of production and needed for the performance of economic services.

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Bombay Chronicle 25/7/24.

'CHEMBUR GARDEN SUBURB"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 25th June you published the views of "Observer" on Chembur Garden City." These followed on published letters from "Pro Bono Publico," G. B. Trivedi and myself. No fresh communications having been elicited from the public I now desire to remove from the public mind some misapprehensions which the last published letter may have created. Your correspondent "Observer" is palpably in touch with "Pro Bono Publico" as he says, in reply to my suggestion that "Pro Bono Publico" is an aggrieved landowner of Salsette, "most positively he (Pro Bono Publico) has not an acre's breadth of his own." We may therefore take the letter of "Observer" as the supplementary epistle of a friend or a follower of "Pro Bono Publico," whose style he successfully imitates. The main points of his attack are that the areas assigned for tanneries and noxious trades and occupations lie, according to him, close to Chembur Garden Suburb and that the prevailing winds create unpleasant and unhealthy conditions. As regards the allegations that the distances given in my letter are incorrect:—

(1) I must, in the first place, admit and correct a mistake. Anik village as measured from Chembur Railway Station (in the vicinity of which are situate most of the plots offered for sale) is 2.93 miles—say three miles away. It is 2.25 miles from Chembur village.

(2) The point of the figure was the distance of the proposed sewage outfall of the Bombay Municipality. This was to be well beyond Anik village, opposite Antop Hill, so that my estimate of 4 miles errs but little. As however, there is to be no sewage outfall here at all, the matter and the argument your correspondent based on it need hardly be further discussed.

(3) As pointed out in my previous letter there is no slaughter-house at Chembur neither is it likely to be moved from Bandra for many years to come. If and when it is placed at Chembur, it will be on the north east of the Garden Suburb and will therefore be no nuisance because the prevailing breeze is the other way. Apart from this fact, the area will be properly drained and kept in a sanitary fashion, and the plans provide for this.

(4) The distance by road from Chembur Garden Suburb Station to the nearest point of the area reserved for tanneries is well over 3 miles, while, if measured, as the crow flies, it is 2 1/6th miles or as far, by the same reckoning, as Malabar Hill is from the Fort. Here again the tanneries have not arrived, neither is it known when they will be expelled from Dharavi—a further extension of license having recently been granted. The area is, however, on the east and will therefore be no nuisance to the residents in Chembur.

(5) The Leper Asylum is at the extreme edge of Trombay Island, 3 3/4th miles distant, as the crow flies, and lies in a most secluded spot. It will be no more evident to or a nuisance to the dweller in the suburb than is the Matunga Leper Asylum to say a resident in Mazgaon, or Umarkadi which are the same distance away.

(6) The Municipal Kuchra depot, where sweepings are now deposited, is just over 1¼ miles from Chembur station. These sweepings speedily turn into good garden land and the place of deposit is steadily moving away from Chembur. Major Marjoribanks has testified in his report quoted by "Pro Bono Publico" to the healthiness of their neighbourhood. If "Observer" questions these distances, he may appoint an independent surveyor to measure them upon the plan with me, or to meet my representative and measure the exact distance on the spot.

"Observer" will hardly do this though, for he says in his letter "what matter whether they be placed half a mile away or two or three miles away." I agree with him for in neither case need the residents of Chembur Garden Suburbs fear annoyance or nuisance. As regards Chembur being intersected with "creeks and mud flats," as I have stated there are none in any part of the Garden Suburb. If "Observer" means that there are such in the neighbourhood on the north, or, if he is referring to Salsette as a whole, he is right. Throughout South Salsette generally there are mud flats at intervals but they no more threaten the amenities of Chembur than those of the Suburbs and areas which are favoured by "Pro Bono Publico" and "Observer." This is, however, a patent fact well-known to the vast number of people living in the district and travelling daily to Bombay. Close to Andheri or close to Aksha, Yerangal and Dharavi the localities praised by "Observer," there are large tracts of mud flats. Does he therefore condemn the places mentioned?

Now finally as to the wind rose shewn by you in the illustration accompanying the letter of "Observer." In the first place, the map and wind rose were very indistinctly printed and probably few of your readers noticed that both were twisted around so as to show the west in the position usually occupied by the north. The map actually shows that the prevailing winds are from the north-west, west and south-west. If the correctness of the wind chart is assumed, it is impossible to understand how "Observer" reaches the conclusion that "it will be clearly seen from it that out of 365 days the wind blows for nearly 235 days from the north."

I would summarise by saying that:—

(1) the noxious areas are at a distance and to leeward and not to windward of the Chembur area;

(2) this area is open to the breeze, healthy and picturesque.

(3) it was approved by the officer whose authority your correspondents call in to condemn it—the late Mr. P. J. Mead;

(4) it is close to Bombay and has good road access which is being improved and will be served by two lines of railways, one of which is already running;

(5) the land is comparatively cheap and the sites are therefore within the means of people of small means.—Yours, etc.,

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I,
Land Manager,

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The monsoon continues active in the Peninsula, Burma and Central Provinces and has extended again into west Rajputana. Unsettled conditions at head of the Bay have disappeared.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, West United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, East Punjab, Gujrat, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Moulmein and Kyaukpyu two inches; Tavoy and Rangoon three; Akyab six; Dibrugarh three Sibsagar and Midnapur one; Cox's Bazaar and Sangor Island two; Barisal, Burdwan and Satkhira one and a half; Noakhali and Mussoorce three; Ludhiana and Udaipur one and a half; Jaipur and Neemuch three quarters; Indore one; Khandwa two; Pachmarhi three; Chanda one; Marmagoa three; Parbhani one and a half; Nizamabad one; Raichur, Hyderabad, Deccan and Chittaldrug three-quarters.

Forecast.—Increase in North Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

WEEKLY POSITION OF MONSOON.

SIMLA, July 23.

The position of monsoon during the week ending 23rd July shows that the Bay monsoon was vigorous throughout the week and extended to the Frontier and North East Baluchistan between the 20th and 22nd. On the other hand, the Arabian Sea current although it caused some heavy falls in the north-east of the Central Provinces and in Central India East on 16th and 17th and in Rajputana on 21st was weak over most of its fields. Under these conditions a strong monsoon is usually experienced in Malabar, but during the past week the rainfall there has been remarkably heavy, especially in the ghats. Mercara recorded more than 11 inches in 48 hours, ending at 8 hours on 16th, another 14½ inches in next 26 hours and 20 inches more during the next five days. This persistent heavy rain has caused serious floods in South Indian rivers. The total rainfall of the week is 15 per cent. in excess of the normal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 24th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 24th July 1922	1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	42 2
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 16	22 24	55 89	48 22
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 32	24 12	50 85	
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 27	20 96	52 31	52 13
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 05		55 67	

METCOROLOGICAL OBSETUATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 23.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.589 in
Temperature of Air	83.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.8 "
Dew Point	76.9 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	81% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2 "
Minimum " "	79.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	250 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.12 inches
Total fall during month ..	14.74 "
Do. do. year ..	22.20 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July	0.04 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	July	h m	ft. in	July	h m.	ft. in
Th.	23	5 3	24 4	24	10 53	
		16 41	25 0		23 59	
F.	24	6 25	24 3	25	12 18	21 8
		17 35	24 5			
Sat	25	12 43	30 3	26	6 7	14 6
		0 0	0 0		19 26	17 2
Sun	26	8 53	25 3	27	1 49	18 6
		20 3	24 4		14 42	21 3
M.	27	9 39	28 1	28	2 36	17 11
		20 59	24 9		15 29	20 8
Tu.	29	10 16	26 10	29	3 19	17 4
		21 47	25 3		16 1	0 0
W.	30	10 50	27 6	30	4 0	16 9
		22 29	25 10		16 52	19 4

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th July 1924 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ambala. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Hissar and Multan and the minimum alone in the north of the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 108deg at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.12" of rain and Jhansi 0.12." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.13" of rain, Jodhpur 0.16," Jaipur 0.82," Kotah 0.45" and Mount Abu 0.44." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded over Sind. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature was almost normal in the division; night temperature was higher than usual at Jacobabad only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.20" of rain, Neemuch 0.75" and Rajkot 0.16." Skies are heavily clouded and at Deesa and Indore vapour in air is above normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Kathiawar and at Ahmedabad and lower in Central India West; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.15" of rain, Sangor 0.16," Hoshangabad 0.63," Khandwa 1.90," Nagpur 0.32," Chanda 1.00" and Raipur 0.10." Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the west of the division, the minimum was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.16" of rain and Marmagoa 2.58." Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is almost normal. The maximum temperature at Bombay and the minimum at Ratnagiri were slightly higher than usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 83deg. .2 (1deg. above normal) and the lowest 78deg. .4 (1deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.20" of rain, Sholapur 0.80," Aurangabad 0.56," Nizamabad 0.92" and Hyderabad 0.74." Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is locally in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—Information from Malabar is wholly wanting to day. The monsoon has strengthened in the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and has extended rainfall in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West and Rajputana, and local in the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Masulipatam 0.30," Bangalore 0.18" and Coimbatore 0.41."

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Deccan and the Central Provinces. The unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay are less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India West, Malabar and Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the Northwest Frontier Province, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Madras excluding Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in northeast Baluchistan and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy, Rangoon, Akyab two inches; Moulmein, Bassein one Kyaukpyu, Bhamo, Myitkyina one and a half; Lashio, Maymyo one; Sibsagar, Jessore three; Saugor Island two; Jalpaiguri Chaibasa one; Parachinar three-quarters; Pachmarhi two; Seoni, Pendra one and a half; Kodaikanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		0.76	1.89	—1.13
Rawalpindi		3.37	7.88	—4 51
Lahore	0.05	2.10	5.85	—3.75
Hissar		2.78	4.51	—1.73
Ambala	0.03	6.58	9.03	—2.45
Delhi		4.09	9.18	—5.09
United Provinces—				
Agra		4.97	9 59	—4.62
Mainpuri	0.05	12 07	8.54	+3.53
Jhansi	0.13	14.54	13.18	+1.36
Cawnpore	0.08	25.09	11.89	14.19
Allahabad	0.12	11.10	13.80	—2.75
Sind—				
Jacobabad			0.92	—0.32
Karachi			2.96	—2.96
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		1.87	7.54	—5.67
Jaipur	0.82	9.4	8.43	+1.05
Kotah	0.45	11.54	10.62	+0 92
Mount Abu	0 44	7.94	20.88	12.94
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj				
Dwarka				
Veraval				
Rajkot	0.16	9.20	12.65	—3.45
Bhavnagar Para ..		3.86	8.89	—5 03
Gujarat—				
Surat		18.79	21.51	—2 72
Ahmedabad	0.67	3.15	13.59	10.44
Deesa	0.09	2.18	8.99	—6.81
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.75	6.07	11.06	—4 99
Indore	1.20	8.81	13.51	—4.70
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.15	24.91	20.73	+4.18
Saugar	0.16	11.25	17.47	—5 94
Hoshangabad	0.63	2.50	18.00	—9.50
Khandwa	1.90	5.80	12.33	—6.53
Akola		5.83	12.99	—7.16
Amraoti	0 01	7.65	13.61	—5.96
Nagpur	0.32	11.27	19.89	—8.62
Chanda	.00	12.50	21.11	—8.61
Raipur	0.10	8.72	20.12	11.40
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.16	22.24	39.16	16 92
Ratnagiri	0.09	70.42	56.40	14.02
Mormugao	2.58	?	54.40	..
Karwar		?		
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0 03	4.20	8.11	—3.91
Ahmednagar	0 0	4.97	7.79	—2.82
Poona	0.02	3.81	10.20	—6 39
Sholapur	0.80	3.81	8.17	—4.36
Bijapur	0.02	0.72	5 05	—4.33
Belgaum	0.20	27.94	20.7	+7.18
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.56	7.61	10.39	—2.78
Nizamabad (Indur)..	0 92	4.69	13 22	—8.53
Hyderabad	0.74	9.77	9.66	+0 11
Malabar—				
Mangalore				
Calicut				
Cochin				
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.21	20.47	12.10	+8 37
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.30	6.19	9 65	—3.46
Bellary	0.02	2.33	3.27	—0.88
Cuddapah				
Madras	0.02	8.9	4.8	+4.11
Bangalore	0.18	8.5	6 00	+2 51
Coimbatore	0.41	19.10	2.81	16.35
Trichinopoly ..		0.1	2.59	—2 41
Negapatam		0.67	2.70	—2.03

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 21st instruction class of the Esean community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, on Saturday (the 26th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). There will be a discourse on "The visible universe and its relation to man—Part 2" (continued). Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, July 25.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co. D S Yande Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

40-23—2288-19—Malvi M R and Co. G C Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2312-22—Wadia G nd Co. Karsondas Pradhan v Peraj Khatao Shivji, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

5159-23—Dharamsy D and Co, Khatizabai widow v Ebrahim Thaverbhoy and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1568-24—Tyabji D and Co, Mathuradas Bulakhidas Mohta and anr v Vadilal Motilal Shah, Craigie B and C.

SHORT CAUSES.

4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Chandulal Dayabhai, Tyabji D and Co.

517-24—Manilal and Co, Moledina Mahomed v Sidik Hasam and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5139-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usab Bhugas Umerji and anr, Munchershaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramzanali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultamarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2892-21—Jamsedji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and anr v Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1966-24—Jamsedji R and D, Badrudin Ahmedji v Taher and Co, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal v Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

3177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Raoji Ghella, N C Dalal.

1265-21—Piralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram, Soonderdas and Co.

2635-21—N C Dalal, Ramchand Gopalji v Kantishanker Jethashanker, Malvi M R and Co.

2655-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Bhogilal Gulabchandji v Bhurabhai Dulabhram.

1215-21—Mulla and M, Manibai widow v Bai Vejbai widow and others, Captain and V.

1516-21—Craigie B and C, Charandas Vassonji Thakker and another v Pragji Dayal Hariani and others, Tyabji D and Co., Munchershaw and N.

2154-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Parbhudas Radhabai and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

2622-23—M B Chothia and Co, Khotaram Meghji v Chelaram Tejahan, Mulji Th and Co.

270-24—Craigie B and C, W A Graham and Co v Mahomed Jaffer Muraj, Payne and Co.

3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

4132-23—G B Pandya, The City Ice Supplying Co v Hyder Elahi Yusoof and Co, Jamshedji R and D.

1763-24—Motichand and D, Manilal Damodardas Modv v Chimanlal Chunilal Choksy, Dubash and Co.

2029-24—Manilal and K, Haji Gulamhusein Haji Faki Mahomed v Dinshaw S Mistry, Merwanji K and Co.

Major Bailey, Political Officer in Sikkim, is now in Lhasa on a short informal visit in response to a pressing invitation from His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Mr. G. F. Squire of the Political Department is proceeding on 7 months' leave.

Major C. W. Prescott, on return from leave, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

CEMENT INDUSTRY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The examination of the representatives of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Managing Agents of the Bundi and Punjab Cement Works came to a close to-day. They were first questioned about the position of the Punjab Cement Coy. Limited, and then about the costs of production of the Bundi Cement Coy., Limited and had no objection to the figures relating to the cost being published. The Punjab Portland Cement Coy., Limited was established in 1920, but a full year has not elapsed since it began manufacture. Out of eight directors, four are Indians and the capital is 45 per cent. Indian.

Through the Company has the geographical advantage of being in the Punjab and hence protected to a certain extent from foreign competition, still the agents are of opinion that if foreign cement enters India in large quantities, the effect would be felt in the congestion of market.

Mr. Ginwalla, a member of the Board asked the witness: Assuming you sell your cement in the markets in ports at prices lower than the foreign cement in order to compete with the foreigner there, then will you have a sufficiently large market in the interior where you will be able to sell your cement at a higher price, thereby enabling you to counterbalance the disadvantage at ports?

Mr. Annesley:—Yes, we have got to work up the interior markets.

Mr. Kale:—If the increase in demand is sufficiently large, will you be able to make profit?

Mr. Annesley:—We won't be able to make profit for a time.

Mr. Kale:—Assuming that there is an increased demand, don't you think that by better organization you can get better results, say by arrangement with other companies as regards the distribution of cement.

Mr. Annesley:—The question of combination was considered but it has not been possible to effect it, nor do I think will it be possible to do so.

Mr. Kale:—Supposing a combination is possible and you distribute the markets among the different companies, then the case for protection will not be necessary.

Mr. Annesley:—I don't think it is correct, because even if the distribution is done like that foreign cement will continue to come. After all, we are not asking for protection for ever.

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

Mr. Kale:—Do you think that if protection is given for three years, you will be able to do without it after that.

Mr. Annesley:—It is difficult to prophesy but it may be possible within a reasonable time.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Our trouble is that while we know how much foreign cement is imported, we do not know what amount of it is used at the ports and what amount is taken away into the interior.

Mr. Annesley:—We can't tell you either. The Board then examined the witness in great detail on the cost of production. Mr. Ginwalla asked whether a protection of Rs. 25 per ton would enable the Company to secure a better price, or would it be merely a paper relief, because, he argued, after protection was imposed there would be a rush from several companies in India to get hold of the markets and then sell at a low price.

Mr. Annesley:—It will certainly be more than paper relief.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Can you assure the Board that you may not have to reduce your price?

Mr. Annesley:—That I cannot say.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Then on what basis are we to proceed? How will a protection of Rs. 25 per ton help you?

Mr. Christensen:—A protection of Rs. 25 a ton will help the industry in this way. At present the amount of imported cement is between 80,000 to 100,000 tons. If protection as demanded is given, then it can be expected that 75 per cent of the imports will be stopped. To that extent there will be a demand in India, and that demand will help the works a great deal.

Mr. Ginwalla:—Supposing our proposals result in raising the price of cement than that would push off the consumers, and there might be reduction in consumption. How then would that situation help you, because without a growing market you cannot hold your own for long?

The witnesses did not give any answer. They emphasised that the protection needed was only for a short time to tide over the present difficulties.

Professor Kale:—It looks hopeless to protect the cement industry as it exists to-day, because you cannot increase the consumption and demand for many years to come without selling at low level.

In yesterday's report of the evidence of the Bundi cement works the actual output in 1917 should have been reported as 19,000 tons, which rose to 57,000 tons, instead of the figures 19,100,000 tons and 57,000,000 as stated. The actual output on lime in 1918 was over 6,000 tons instead of 6,00,000. The Board will examine Titagpur Paper Mills Co., to-morrow.

COAL FOR SUKKUR BARRAGE.

TENDERS RECEIVED AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23.

Tenders for the supply of coal for the Sukkur Barrage and Canals were opened to-day at the office of the Chief Controller of Stores. There were 73 tenders in all of which a large percentage quoted for second class Indian coal. Dishergarh coal was quoted round about Rs. 10 per ton and selected first class Jharias at Rs. 9/8, Ranegunj, first class between Rs. 6/T and Rs. 8, second class Jharias were tendered for at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per ton. The Calcutta coal combines tender for Bengal coal mixture of two-thirds first and one third second F. O. R. Karachi was Rs. 28/8 per ton based on the steamer freight at Rs. 9. Some of the quotations C.I.F. Karachi were round about Rs. 20 per ton, are for ordinary second class coal. Transvaal, Natal and Welsh were also tendered at between Rs. 25 and 35. Although the call was for 8 years' supply, only a very few tenderers quoted for the full period, and most of these are for second class qualities.

The Central Library of Nasik has been permitted by the Government of Bombay to make use of the Central Hall of the ancient monument, known as the Sarkarwada, for the purposes of a public library.—A.P.

Creeps on Unawares



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GOVT. OF INDIA TO RESCUE.

CORRECTNESS OF 'INJUNCTION' ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

On their Lordships taking their seats the Chief Justice said:—

"I would like to ask the learned counsels whether they have seen the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" in this morning's newspapers. All these matters are now of absolutely academic interest except question of jurisdiction and surely that matter may be left to be decided on a future occasion if it ever arises which it probably never will. I am sure the learned counsels do not want to ask the Judges to discuss a purely academic question when we have got so much to do."

Advocate-General:—I was going to mention what I had noticed in the newspapers this morning and having regard to what is stated there certainly I could not ask your Lordships to go on with the appeal and I did not propose to ask your Lordships to go on with it, as regards the main appeal so far as I am concerned. It does not affect my friend's appeal because there is still suit with regard to the Ministers and the question of their salaries. As regards the question of carrying on the suit I have nothing to do with it.

Chief Justice:—Then you do not propose to go on.

Advocate-General:—I was going to mention that I could not reasonably ask your Lordships to go on with the appeal having regard to the new rule which has been passed.

Mr. Langford James who appeared on behalf of the new plaintiff Mr. Niranjan Chatterjee said that he would have to consider his position with regard to the original suit.

Chief Justice:—The advocate-General said that he did not propose to ask the Court to hear the appeal having regard to the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" in this morning's newspapers which was issued from Simla yesterday. The result of that announcement is that the whole of these proceedings have become of academic interest, and the time of the Court ought not to be taken up.

2. Mr. Sarkar on behalf of the original plaintiffs said that as regards injunction and appeal his clients had no objection because they were not there now.

Chief Justice:—Interlocutory injunction is gone in effect.

Mr. James:—There remains the original suit.

Chief Justice:—The main object of the suit was to prevent a particular motion from being put forward. If your client wants a declaration about that motion he had better bring a separate suit.

Mr. Sarkar:—So far as my clients are concerned if all the parties will agree that the suit is to be taken as withdrawn as on July 15th and there is no order as to the costs against me the other appellants drop out altogether.

Mr. Pugh appearing for Mr. Niranjan Chatterjee respondent in injunction appeal, said if other sides say that they do not want to go on I have nothing to say except to ask for my costs.

Advocate-General:—It must not be understood that I am not prepared to go on with the appeal or that I in any way admit that this Court has jurisdiction to go into this question or that the decision of Justice Ghose is right.

JUSTICE GHOSE'S DECISION CORRECT.

Mr. Pugh:—My submission is that the course that has been taken in publishing this "Gazette of India Extraordinary" taking power to bring in a demand for a grant which has already been refused in the same year is an admission that Justice Ghose's decision on that point was correct. What was the position? Mr. Cotton has put in an affidavit in which he claims the right to move this motion. He was taking up an attitude that if this motion was allowed to be moved and the Council passed it no question could be raised afterwards? What was Mr. Justice Ghose under those circumstances to do?

Was he to allow them to brick themselves in and fortify themselves by getting this resolution passed in the Council which he said will exclude the jurisdiction of the Court. In Interlocutory injunction the learned Judge was correct in saying "I shall not allow you to fortify your position. I shall maintain *status quo* because I consider there was no power to bring forward this motion. The Council had no power to pass it." And that the view was accepted by everybody now as correct.

Chief Justice:—Mr. Cotton also says that the list of business was prepared without his supervision.

Mr. Pugh:—He says he has not seen it. That is the correct expression.

Chief Justice:—If the matter is so clear and everybody seems to agree I do not understand why it should be assumed that Mr. Cotton knew about the motion.

Mr. Pugh:—I take it that it was assumed because Mr. Cotton and the Chief Secretary and all parties concerned have been sitting together for the last three months at Darjeeling. It is absurd to say that Mr. Cotton did not know of the motion.

Chief Justice:—Mr. Cotton is an independent person presiding over the Council.

Mr. Pugh:—But they have to be in close tough.

Mr. Pugh Advocate-General:—I do not see that at all. That is the position.

Mr. Cotton took up the line he wanted to go on to fortify and srengthen his position by allowing this motion to be put in the Council.

Advocate-General:—There is one thing I would like to mention. Mr. Cotton has absolutely nothing whatever to do with the new rule passed by the Government of India. I am appearing for Mr. Cotton and not for the Government. If Government choose to bring in the rule which they have every power to do that does not affect Mr. Cotton's position at all. Mr. Cotton has taken up the attitude throughout that this is a matter for him to decide and that he will decide it at the proper time. He also says that he has not decided it. There is no question of his fortifying his position in any way.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in deivering the judgment of the Court remarked that Mr. Sarkar had obtained instructions from his client a fresh applicant that he would be bound by the arrangement proposed in this court. His Lordship next said "The result of the arrangement arrived at is that the suit is to be withdrawn. It is clearly understood that it affects not only the original plaintiffs but Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Roy. The learned Advocate-General has stated that in view of the announcement in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary", he did not think it reasonable to ask this Court to proceed with the hearing of Mr. Cotton's appeal. At the same time he desired to be understood that he was prepared to proceed with the appeal and argue points which were raised in it and that he did not abandon any of the contentions which had been set up on behalf of Mr. Cotton. He has protected his position in this way that he desires to make it clear that he did not think it reasonable that the time of the Court should be occupied in hearing the appeal to a conclusion. The result is therefore that the suit is withdrawn and the appeal of Mr. Cotton is dismissed and other appeals are all dismissed. There remains therefore merely the question of costs.

My learned brothers and I have considered all the matters placed before us and th learned counsels appearing for the respective parties have left it to the Court to decide what would be done about the costs not only in this Court but in the Court of First instance. My learned brothers and I have considered all the matters placed before us by the learned counsels and have come to the conclusion, that each party should pay their own costs not only in this Court but in the Court of the First instance.

THE OFFICIAL MOVE.

BENGAL PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Commenting on the new Government of India Rules regarding supplementary demands, the "Statesman" says, "If only for one reason the new Council Rules will be generally welcomed. They relieve us all from the effort of endeavouring to understand the legal tangle that has been woven about the question of the Ministers' salaries."

The "Servant" says, this official move proves in the most convincing manner how foolish and useless it is to expect to defeat the plans of the Bureaucracy and asks the Swarajists to accept Mr. Gandhi's advice about the advantages of working outside the Councils.

The "Englishman" says, for once in a way Government has stood out as the Government and they are glad that the only fruits of intensified Swarajist campaign for the past six months has been the strengthening of Government's powers.

The "Forward" thinks that a moral victory has been achieved by the Swarajists and says that arbitrary power has been invoked to defeat the law, to hush the voice of the people and to nullify the vote of the Council and the "dying dyarchy is dead at last and the Reform Enquiry Committee may now hold an inquest."

The "Bengalee" says, until the right to make rules has been transferred to the Legislature, the Executive must remove defects of its own rules and regulations and tha twas what the Government of India had done.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

TO MEET ON AUGUST 26TH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Calcutta Extraordinary Gayette of 23rd July announces that a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council will take place on August 26.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDING BILL.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, together with Minutes of Dissent of Messrs. Solomon, Dev and Muzumdar:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1924 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879) have the honour to report as follows:—

II. The main questions we had to consider were those raised in clause 3 of the Bill. The principal amendments made to the Bill are two in number:

(1) In sub clause (3) to the proposed section 69A the words "the use of the right of access or by" have been inserted between "by" and "the" in line 58, to meet the case of the use of the right of access possibly destroying or diminishing the value of any interest of any person in the land affected;

(2) in the same sub-section after the words "not accepted," in line 70 we have inserted the words "the amount shall be determined by the civil court." We have also deleted the words "by the civil court" and the words "as nearly as may be" and have inserted the word and figure "section 18" in line 73 after the word "of."

Our object in making this amendment is to make it clear that when the Collector's award is not accepted he shall refer the question raised for the determination of the civil courts. The remaining amendments are of minor importance.

A third amendment is to the effect that the notice under sub-clause (2) to the new section 69A should be published in the "Government Gazette."

3. We recommend that the Bill as amended should be translated into Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Urdu, and should be published with the translations in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

(Signed) C. V. Mehta, G. B. Chatfield, F. G. Pratt, L. S. Chaudhari, Mahomed Ayoob S. Khuhro, A. M. Mansuri, R. G. Soman (subject to a minute of dissent), Shankar S. Dev (subject to a minute of dissent), B. G. Pahalajani, G. N. Mazumdar (subject to a minute of dissent), G. B. Pradhan, S. T Kambli.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

(BY MR. R. G. SOMAN, M.L.C.)

I have signed the accompanying report of the Select Committee appointed in connection with Bill No. II of 1924 subject to the following minute of dissent.

I desire the Bill to be further amended as under:—

1. In section 4 insert the word "unalienated" at the end of line 15.
2. In section 6 insert the words "of revenue" after the word "share" in line 31.
3. In section 6 insert the word "only" after the word "revenue" in line 37.

(Signed) R. G. Soman,
Member, Select Committee

(BY MR. S. S. DEV, M.L.C.)

I cannot agree to have section 69A inserted after section 69 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code as I am not convinced that any real necessity has arisen for investing Government with the powers contemplated by the new section. Since 1879 when first by section 69 the right to mines and mineral products in all unalienated land was reserved to Government, hardly was there any occasion for Government to feel the want of such powers. On behalf of the Government we are also assured that Government have no schemes in view so as to require the use of these powers. The Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, while introducing it, said that in the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act there is a similar section and that it is the desire of the Government of India that uniform procedure should obtain in other provinces on the lines of that section. This argument of uniformity does not appeal to me. Even in the Central Provinces Act from which this section is copied there are several other provisions the like of which the Bombay Land Revenue Code does not contain and *vice versa*. I cannot also give my assent to section 69 A as I consider that it seeks to provide for exploitation.

I would agree to have the amending section 4 proposing to add a new section 121-A provided no land in any village is transferred to another without the consent of the occupant of such land. This section is sought to be enacted to empower the Collector to alter the boundaries of any village for the convenience of the Revenue administration or of the occupant of any land. But it does not provide what to do when there is a conflict between the convenience of the administration and that of the occupant. I have no difficulty in saying that in such a conflict, the convenience of the occupant agriculturist should be our first concern. I would therefore propose to substitute "with the consent of the occupant of any land" for "or of the occupant of any land."

I cannot agree to have section 6 amending section 216 as I consider that Government have no right to extend the provisions of Chapters VIII, IX and X to Sharakati villages without the consent of the Inamdars who are equal partners with the Government.

(Signed) Shankar S. Dev.

19th July, 1924.

(BY SARDAR G. N. MUJUMDAR, M.L.C.)

I desire the following changes should be made in the Bill No. 2 of 1924:—

Clause 3.—In section 69-A (1) it is necessary to insert "expressly" between "as are by the terms of the grant" and "reserved to Government." The reason for this insertion is to leave the interpretation in no way ambiguous and to prevent unnecessary litigation on the part of the holder of the alienated land.

Clause 4.—In section 121-A it is necessary to insert "unalienated" between "alter the boundaries of any" and "village." My reason for this insertion is to limit the section to unalienated holdings only. Otherwise, it will affect the Inamdar's rights adversely regarding his right to treasure trove and mines and minerals, forfeitures, assistance suits, exercise of the powers under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code and Civil Jurisdiction, etc. etc., with respect to lands transferred from both the surveyed and unsurveyed alienated villages.

Clause 6.—The whole section 216 should be deleted. It is quite unfair and unjust to compel the *Sharakati Dumaldar* to submit to the application of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code against his will or without his application only because Government happen to be a co-sharer.

(Signed) G. N. Mujumdar, M.L.C.

Poona, 20th July, 1924.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In your to-day's paper I came across the proceedings of one 'Muslim League (Bombay Presidency Branch) meeting in Savoy Club on the 20th instant; would you or any newly elected member of the so-called Muslim League kindly clear the ambiguity and enlighten the Muslims whether it is a branch of All-India Muslim League, and if not, what new emergency has arisen that has compelled our old patriots like Mr. Chotani and Khatri to start a new institution in face of a competent organisation like Khilafat Committee already working for the welfare and safeguard of Muslim interests in India and abroad.—Yours, etc.,

M. SAJJAD HUSAIN,

Bombay, July 23.

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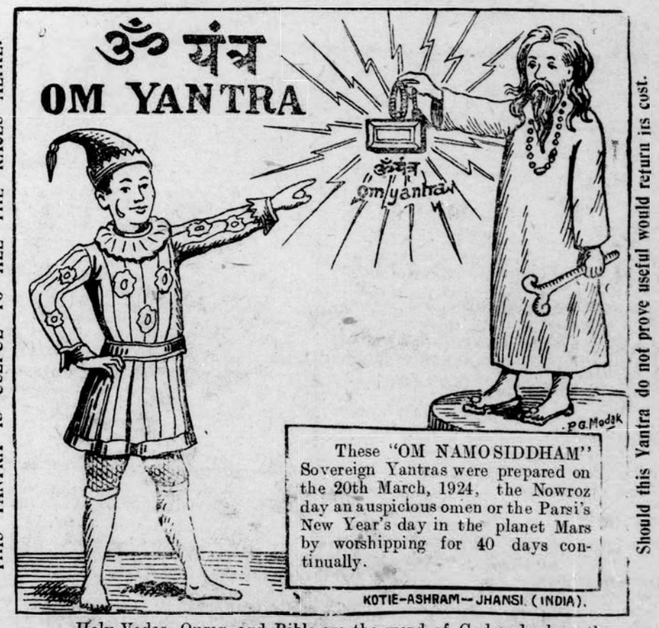


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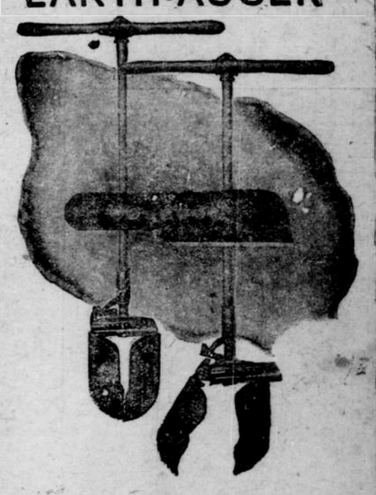
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